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Friday, November 6, 1983

Rebels besiege Arafat's forces

BEIRUT (AP). — Syrian-backed LO mutineers launched a tank-led offensive in northern Lebanon yesterday in an apparent bid to oust LO chairman Yasser Arafat from his last stronghold in the Middle East.

Arafat vowed his 8,000 beleaguered fighters, with their backs to the sea, would "fight to the bitter end to defend our people." He was referring to those in the two Palestinian refugee camps of Baddawi and Nahr al-Bared on the outskirts of Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli.

Arafat charged in a broadcast over his "Voice of Palestine" radio station that Syrian and Libyan troops were supporting dissident PLO guerrillas of Col. Sa'ed Musa, known as Abu Musa, in the attack. Fighting was reported in the highlands and highway intersections around both camps.

A huge column of thick black smoke rose above Tripoli from an oil refinery on the edge of the Baddawi camp set ablaze in the fighting, state-run Beirut Radio said. Firemen who tried to control the blaze fled after being fired on by unidentified

gunmen. Police in Tripoli, 80 kilometres north of Beirut, said at least 34 people were killed and 119 wounded in the fighting, which broke out at dawn and raged unabated through the day and into the night.

While rebel spokesmen in Damascus denied any active Syrian involvement, Tripoli-based reporters said Syrian air force jets roared across the border on three supersonic mock attacks on Arafat's command headquarters in Baddawi. The planes did not strafe or bomb any target.

Arafat had charged that his opponents moved in reinforcements of T-54 and T-62 tanks and various types of artillery as well as men into the hills overlooking the Baddawi and Nahr al-Bared camps from neighbouring Syria in the last two weeks.

As the fighting flared on Baddawi's outskirts, Arafat convened his top military aides in an emergency session and fired off telegrams to Arab heads of State appealing for prompt intervention to "stop the attack and avert a new massacre," radio reports said.



A crop-dusting plane sprays the brush-fire at Latrun yesterday. (Yitzhak Harari)

Firemen battle Haifa blaze

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A pall of smoke hung over Mt. Carmel and Haifa yesterday as a huge blaze swept through 4,000 dunams of trees and scrubland on the western slopes between Kibbutz Beit Oren and the Danya quarter of Haifa.

It was one of many fires in the country — including one near the Latrun monastery near Sh'ar Hagal and several in Galilee — caused or encouraged by the unseasonably hot and dry weather.

Scores of firemen, army reservists and members of the Nature Reserve Authority's Green Patrol fought the Haifa fire while eight crop-spraying planes — each loaded with a ton of water — flew non-stop sorties. A

police spokeswoman said the fire started when sparks from an incinerator at the chicken-shed at Kibbutz Beit Oren set alight bundles of straw, and then nearby trees. The blaze broke out at 9 a.m. and by late last night it was still not under control. Haifa Fire Chief Moshe Vardi told The Jerusalem Post that firemen would be at the scene all night.

The fire fighters have prevented flames from reaching the Mt. Carmel wildlife reserve where several rare species of deer, gazelles and other animals mentioned in the Bible are preserved in a protected environment.

But the fire destroyed one of the

(Continued on Page 14)

Arab countries advised of plans

Big call-up exercise to test army readiness

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Defence Forces will soon conduct a nationwide call-up exercise involving thousands of soldiers, Deputy Chief of Staff Aluf David Ivri told military reporters here yesterday.

The exercise, which will be held in a few days, will include various army units, and police, and will require mobilization of buses and taxis.

The 1520 million maneuver will be the first of its kind in five years.

It is expected to test the call-up system, including some innovations. Most people will be sent home immediately after they report for duty, Ivri said. Some, however, will be sent to their emergency depots. The army is trying to assure the surrounding Arab states that the exercise is not a decoy for a surprise attack. One way to achieve this is to convey assurances to this effect to "international elements."

The army will also announce when the exercise is over, so that it will be clear Israel is not "hiding one or two divisions" for a future attack.

Arens warns PLO on IDF captives

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel holds the Palestine Liberation Organisation and its leaders directly responsible for the welfare of the six Israel Defence Forces prisoners of war being held in the Tripoli area of Lebanon, a

spokesman for Defence Minister Moshe Arens announced yesterday. He said that in view of the outbreak of fighting around the refugee camps in Tripoli, the PLO must take "all steps... to ensure the lives, welfare and safety" of the prisoners.

Price of fuels 15% higher

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Fuel prices rose at midnight by 15 per cent; cooking gas went up 20 per cent.

The rise in prices beyond the extent of the devaluation since the last price hike reflects the policy of the Energy Ministry and the Treasury to reduce the heavy fuel subsidies.

The Energy Ministry spokesman said that retail prices of fuel have

dropped in dollar terms over the last year. For example, a litre of 94 octane petrol cost 73 cents in July 1982, 66 cents in January, while a litre of the 96 octane petrol recently introduced cost 60 cents a litre until last night.

The ministry said that the price of cooking gas was raised more than other fuels "to discourage its use for heating this winter and encourage the use of cheaper alternatives."

FUEL	NEW PRICE	OLD PRICE
91 octane petrol (litre)	IS\$1	IS\$4.50
96 octane petrol (litre)	IS\$9	IS\$1.10
Diesel fuel (litre)	IS\$40.50	IS\$35.40
Kerosene (litre)	IS\$42.20	IS\$36.70
Cooking gas (12-kg. canister)	IS\$700.87 (plus VAT)	IS\$584.85 (plus VAT)
Heavy oil for electricity (ton)	IS\$15,111 (plus VAT)	IS\$13,140 (plus VAT)
Heavy oil for industry (ton)	IS\$16,468 (plus VAT)	IS\$14,311 (plus VAT)

'Reluctant pragmatism' in W. Bank

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Coordinator of Activities in the Administered Territories, Tat-Aluf (Res.) Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, said yesterday that in his four months in office he has detected what he called "the beginnings of a process of reluctant pragmatism" in the attitude of West Bank and Gaza Palestinians to eventual co-existence with Israel.

"This was not the case when I was the military commander of Judea and Samaria (between 1978 and 1981)," said Ben-Eliezer, better known by his childhood name "Fuad."

Speaking to the editorial staff of The Jerusalem Post, Ben-Eliezer said that "the early cracks" he observed in the Palestinian attitude was the result of what happened to the PLO during last year's war in Lebanon and the deep organizational and ideological schism the organization is now undergoing. These changes are also occurring in the Arab world, where the states of the area were begin-

Fifty-five per cent of the population in the areas he has responsibility for are youth Ben-Eliezer noted. They were born after the 1967 occupation, had no knowledge of Jordan and their symbol is the PLO. It is with this generation that Israel will have to discuss co-existence, and "I have begun to feel a willingness to face reality and sit down and talk," he said.



Aluf. Binyamin Ben-Eliezer (Jerry Szelinski)

"I am trying to cope with this generation and in the current vacuum in the area I hope that I can introduce those motifs that will attract them," he said. "I do not believe that I can turn them into pro-Zionists, but I do want to give them some hope that with a saner and more realistic approach we can develop a new direction (in relations)."

Asked what there was to talk about, Ben-Eliezer stressed that in his numerous recent contacts with local Palestinians, especially representatives of the younger generation, he emphasized solving local and immediate problems. Examples he gave were requests to open more banks and to form an investment company. "There is no point in talking about the macro-political issues since there is no solution within reach," he said.

He had therefore done all he could to encourage young Palestinians to take over the Arab municipalities where Israelis are now running local government fol-

(Continued on Page 3)

Orgad outlines his plan to Jerusalem Post 'Controlled austerity' is price of recovery

By AVI TEMKIN
and HANAN SHER
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad yesterday predicted a dramatic improvement in Israel's balance of payments, as a result of his "export-oriented austerity policy."

"In the course of 1984," the new minister told The Post, "exports should grow by 12 per cent and imports drop by 2 per cent. That will mean an improvement of \$800 million in the balance of payments in each of the next two years."

The road towards restoring shattered public confidence in the financial structure was a "step-by-step" process, Cohen-Orgad said.

He wanted Israelis to understand that moves taken during the last two weeks were not random measures, but part of an over-all programme for rebuilding the economy.

"We spent the first week dealing with the bank share crisis, and the second on the budget cut," he said. Next on the agenda is the major task of putting the economy on the path of export-led growth.

The finance minister, who took office two weeks ago, was pleased that the turmoil in the capital market had resolved itself with "relative smoothness," considering the \$3.5 billion contraction in financial assets that had taken place during that brief period.

Cohen-Orgad envisioned a cut in the Israeli public's standard of living, back to 1982 levels. This would imply a 30 per cent drop in the

purchase of durable goods, with a decline of 1 to 2 per cent in current consumption.

"Together, that would mean a 7 per cent decrease," he said.

He stressed that fiscal and monetary policy would be geared towards cutting public and private consumption, through tight credit and high interest rates.

The greatest burden, he said, would fall on the better-off sectors of the population, affecting 40 to 50 per cent of the top income groups.

And, he said, the Treasury was considering a proposal by Labour and Social Welfare Minister Aharon Uzan for a new 70 per cent tax bracket for the top 1 per cent of Israelis with the highest incomes.

That, he said, was the only one of

(Continued on Page 14)

Ministerial panel ponders budget cut today

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Treasury plans to cut the government budget by \$500 million will be discussed today at the Ministerial Economic Committee, after a week of intensive deliberations and negotiations between Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad, his fellow ministers, the Histadrut and private employers.

Cohen-Orgad said yesterday that the committee will be presented with a package containing measures which would require the public to pay more for health and education services, cuts in welfare payments

to better off families, taxes on child allowances for higher-income families, and taxes on pensions for workers on early retirement.

Treasury senior officials pointed out that the ministerial committee will probably not be presented with the Tami party's proposals for a levy on high wages or abolition of 13th month bonus salaries.

Cohen-Orgad met yesterday with senior Bank of Israel officials, including bank Governor Moshe Mandelbaum. Officially the Bank spokesman stated that the meeting dealt with the proposed cuts, and was designed to express support for

the Treasury proposals.

Unofficially it has been learned that the bank and the Treasury deliberated on the implementation of a tight credit policy in the coming months.

Cohen-Orgad wants to curb credits and liquidity for local consumers, but promised private employers yesterday that credits will be obtainable for export industries.

Cohen-Orgad yesterday proposed setting up a series of "task teams," each composed equally of representatives of the government, the

(Continued on Page 14)

Ex-mayors barred from visiting UK official

By DAVID RICHARDSON
and DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The military government yesterday refused to allow two deposed West Bank mayors and a leader from Gaza to come to Jerusalem to meet British Foreign Office Minister of State Richard Luce.

Most of the 30-odd Palestinians invited to have lunch with Luce at the British consulate-general in East

Jerusalem only paid their respects and then left as a demonstration of solidarity with those who were not allowed to leave their towns.

Well-placed Israeli sources said yesterday that the British delegation was told both prior to Luce's visit and on Tuesday evening after his arrival, that the military authorities would not allow some of the Arab leaders they had asked to see to leave their towns.

These sources said that they preferred to believe that Luce was not involved in the evolution of what was obviously going to turn into an unpleasant incident, especially since the minister had come to Israel to improve relations, and this had been achieved.

The implication of these remarks was that it was the British consulate-general in East Jerusalem

(Continued on Page 14)

Lebanese parley gets around pact impasse

GENEVA (AP). — Lebanese leaders avoided a showdown over the Israel-Lebanon pact last night as President Amin Gemayel launched a new diplomatic effort to move Israeli and foreign forces from Lebanon.

Delegates to the Lebanese reconciliation Conference announced agreement on a resolution asking Gemayel to continue efforts internally and on international levels to put an end to the Israeli oc-

cupation and to undertake necessary consultations on international levels to assure the total and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon on all its territories and in all national fields.

Nabi Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, told reporters Gemayel would depart soon, possibly after today's session, for Washington and possibly other capitals as part of the new

(Continued on Page 14)

3 soldiers hurt by bomb

By MENACHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — Three Israeli soldiers were slightly wounded yesterday when a remote-controlled roadside bomb was set off near the convoy in which they were travelling. The incident occurred about seven kilometres east of the mouth of the Zaharani River.

The soldiers were given medical treatment on the spot.

The IDF closed the area and searched for the terrorists. Recently there have been between two and four attacks each week on IDF troops.

Shamir or Arens to U.S. soon

By Jerusalem Post Staff

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is expected to visit Washington before year's end. This expectation emerged after two days of talks here between U.S. Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and Israeli policy-makers.

Eagleburger's invitation from President Ronald Reagan in effect left it to Shamir to decide whether he would go or whether Defence Minister Arens would lead an Israeli team.

But the Americans apparently expect Shamir to come — if he can see himself from the government's continuing discussions on the economic crisis.

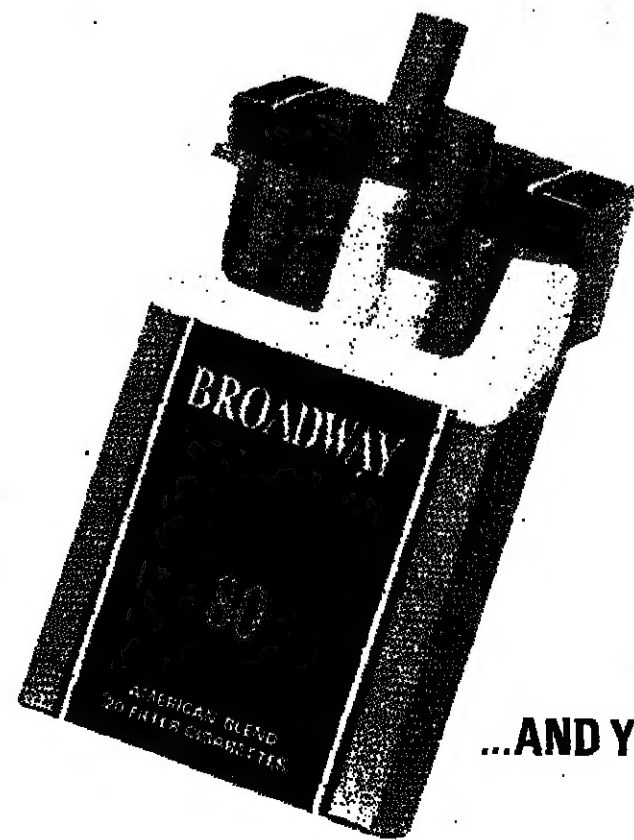
Eagleburger spent yesterday in Tel Aviv with Arens and top defence and military officials. After a series of briefings on Lebanon, the undersecretary told Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy, "I've learned more about the situation in Lebanon (from these briefings) than I ever heard in Washington."

Eagleburger continued to be fairly upbeat over the Lebanese national reconciliation talks. Israeli officials apparently joined him in regarding the latest arrangements being made in Geneva as a relatively favourable development — better, in fact, than the "freeze" of the

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BRUSSELS	4	39	18	Clear
BUEENOS AIRES	18	61	21	Cloudy
CHICAGO	14	57	17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	10	Clear
FRANKFURT	4	39	13	Clear
GENEVA	1	34	12	Clear
HELSINKI	1	34	7	Cloudy
HONG KONG	21	70	79	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	12	54	17	Clear
LISBON	12	54	17	Clear
LONDON	13	55	19	Clear
MADRID	9	32	18	Clear
MONTREAL	9	41	12	Clear
NEW YORK	7	45	17	Rain
OSLO	2	38	9	Clear
PARIS	5	41	15	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	19	66	21	Clear
SAO PAULO	18	64	29	Clear
STOCKHOLM	6	43	11	Clear
TOKYO	11	52	20	Clear
TORONTO	7	49	10	Rain
VIENNA	2	32	12	Clear
ZURICH	1	34	12	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Hot and dry.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	7	19-28	30
Golan	7	18-30	30
Nahariya	20	15-34	35
Safed	12	18-26	26
Haifa Port	7	20-34	34
Tiberias	33	16-31	32
Nazareth	9	18-32	32
Afula	30	13-35	36
Shomron	9	18-30	30
Tel Aviv	9	16-34	34
B-G Airport	24	15-34	35
Jericho	15	14-36	36
Crus	17	18-35	34
Beer Sheva	9	17-34	34
Eilat	8	20-36	36

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Archbishop Roman Arreita of Costa Rica was welcomed at city hall yesterday by Mayor Teddy Kollek.

A group of 58 Swiss policemen, guests of the Israel Police, this week visited the Wizo agricultural high school at Nahlat Yehuda which is sponsored by Wizo Switzerland.

ARRIVALS

Ivan Novik, chairman of the board of the Zionist Organization of America, for matters relating to the organization and to Jewish Jews.

Begin disappoints Bar-Ilan

Jerusalem Post Reporter
RAMAT GAN. — Menachem Begin did not attend a ceremony at Bar-Ilan University yesterday when the university named a building after him and his late wife Aiza. Begin is reportedly suffering from a skin ailment which prevents him from shaving, a source close to the former premier explained yesterday. The source said, however, that his condition is "improving." The marble-and-glass building was dedicated by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Begin's son and daughter, Binyamin and Hania. The ground-floor of the structure will be used in part for a research centre on Jewish underground and resistance movements. Other sections are to house a computer with data on Jewish heritage, and the Bar-Ilan University Press. The money for the building was donated by an admirer of Begin who requested anonymity.

Purchase of 'Patam' continues as before

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The purchase of Patam (shekels linked to foreign currency) continued yesterday at approximately the same rate as earlier this week. Bankers estimated that the equivalent of between \$20m. and \$30m. was purchased yesterday, although a few million dollars was sold, presumably to cover pressing debts.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

A short Christian Service of Remembrance will be held at the Commonwealth War Cemetery on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem at 10:50 a.m. on Friday, November 11. All who wish to attend will be welcome. At 10:00 a.m. on the same day, the British Consul-General will lay a wreath at the Indian Army War Cemetery in East Talpott. On Sunday, November 13, an Act of Remembrance will be included in the Morning Service at 10:00 a.m. at St. Andrew's Church of Scotland.

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Pentagon still cool to aid for Lavi jet

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Despite the U.S. approval last April of licences for the transfer of technology, Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has again expressed strong opposition to Israel's development of the new generation Lavi jet fighter.

Meeting at the Pentagon on Wednesday with a Young Israel delegation, the defence chief made it clear he would continue to reject Israeli requests that some of the annual U.S. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits to Israel be authorized for use in the Lavi programme.

He said the U.S. Air Force had concluded that the Lavi would not enhance Israel's military capability. He said the plane was not as good as the U.S.-made F-15. The Lavi, he charged, was primarily designed for

export. Thus, he acknowledged that it might enhance Israel's economy. But the defence chief insisted that FMS credits — of which Israel is slated to receive \$1.7 billion this year — are designed solely to improve a foreign country's military capability.

"We should not be using military funds for this purpose," Weinberger said.

Curiously, however, he spoke just as the House appropriations committee voted overwhelmingly to allow Israel to use \$300 million in FMS credits for Lavi research and development in the U.S. and another \$250m. for Lavi expenditures in Israel. But that politically symbolic action, approved by a vote of 40-to-5, was later derailed — at least temporarily — when the panel voted to remove any amendments to the pending foreign aid continuing resolution.

Israeli officials have accused Weinberger and the Pentagon of still seeking to block the Lavi despite the administration's decision last April to authorize the technology transfers. But at that time, they conceded, the administration did make clear that approval of the licences did not necessarily foreshadow approval for the use of FMS credits.

The U.S. has permitted Israel to use FMS credits in Israel only once before — in connection with the development of the Merkava battle tank. Normally, all FMS credits must be spent in America.

Weinberger's latest comments confirmed that he remains sceptical of the entire operation, which some U.S. aircraft firms have also opposed. They have expressed concern that the Lavi might eventually compete with the U.S. for export sales.

But other senior U.S. officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz, under-secretary Lawrence Eagleburger and national security adviser Robert McFarlane, are known to be considerably more favourable.

Well-placed U.S. sources yesterday suggested that Eagleburger, now in Jerusalem, had received instructions authorizing him to support the Lavi requests if necessary to win Israeli concessions on other matters. If that is the case, the Pentagon will have been overruled.

Last month, after some delay, the Pentagon allowed Grumman Aircraft Industries to go ahead with the development of the Lavi's wing and tail sections — but only in the U.S., not in Israel. Defence Minister Moshe Arens, the prime mover behind the Lavi, has been pressing for considerable co-production rights in Israel.

Weinberger: Jordan unit no threat to Israel

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The establishment of a Jordanian strike force poses no danger to Israel, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger told a meeting of Young Israel leaders here yesterday. He said that the purpose of the force was to deal with "Soviet attempts" to take over the Saudi oil fields.

The Senate on Tuesday killed funding for the force, but the administration has still not given up on it.

Weinberger also said that the

U.S. is prepared to revive the November 1981 strategic cooperation memorandum with Israel, but Israel is clearly not eager to do so. "I hope we'll be able to resume it again," he said, noting it is designed to oppose further Soviet penetration in the Middle East.

The U.S. suspended that agreement after the Golan Heights annexation in December 1981. Weinberger also defended the controversial U.S. decision not to accept Israel's offers of medical assistance in the aftermath of the terrorist bombing of the marine headquarters in Beirut.

Weinberger, who described Israel as "a friend and strategic and effective ally," said he wanted to clear up the matter because the news reports of it had caused him "deep personal pain." Weinberger had been widely blamed for turning down the Israeli offer.

The decision, he said, was made by U.S. field commanders in Lebanon — not by him. He said the commanders had concluded that U.S. facilities aboard the aircraft carriers stationed off the Lebanese coast and in hospitals in Cyprus and West Germany were adequate. The U.S., he said, deeply ap-

preciated Israel's offers. He wrote to Defence Minister Moshe Arens the next day making this clear.

He denied that any wounded U.S. troops who died in transit could have lived if sent to Israeli hospitals. He said they had died after suffering virtually 100 per cent body burns.

At the same time, Weinberger insisted there were "no restrictions" on using Israeli facilities if necessary in the future.

Indeed, other U.S. officials yesterday predicted that an announcement to this effect will be made shortly.

Husband gets life sentence for killing wife, daughter

A Jerusalem man who stabbed his wife and daughter to death was sent to prison for life for the two murders by the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

Rahamim Hameiri, 31, told police after the crimes that he killed his wife, Dorit, 23, on the night of June 26, 1982 in their apartment in Neve Ya'acov after she insisted on divorcing him.

After stabbing her 44 times, he went into the bedroom of his daughter Avivit, 4, and stabbed her 27 times while she slept. He then rinsed off the knife, put it in his briefcase, turned out the lights, turned up the television and left for the centre of Jerusalem. There he telephoned his sister and told her his wife and daughter were no longer alive and that he would soon join them. He asked his sister to inform the police.

Hameiri then spent the night on the roof of a building in the Kiryat Hayovel neighbourhood. The next morning he went to his job at the Aharat dog pound where he tried to commit suicide by swallowing pills he found in the veterinarian's office and by injecting himself with a drug used to kill dogs. When police found him in the morning, he tried to stab himself in his stomach with his dagger, but after receiving medical care he recovered and was detained.

The court accepted the prosecution argument that the murders were premeditated and that Hameiri was responsible for his actions. The bench consisted of Judges Elazar Halavay, Moshe Volinsky and Dov Eitan. (Jm)

Cotton Board gives Ata (a little) cotton

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The troubled Ata textile plant is to receive about a week's supply of cotton — 50 tons worth about \$100,000 — from the Cotton Production and Marketing Board (CPMB) today.

The CPMB at first did not want to send the cotton unless it was paid the debt owed by Ata and given a bank guarantee on the shipment to be supplied. Ata could not meet these demands and on Wednesday turned to the Knesset Economic Committee.

After the committee's intervention, the CPMB agreed to sell a small quantity of cotton if it received some sort of guarantee. Yesterday the CPMB received a promise from the Ministry of Industry and Trade that in one week Ata's situation will

be clarified after a committee of the ministry submits its findings on ways of putting Ata back on its feet.

CPMB officials told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that they considered the ministry's statement a promise that all the financial problems of Ata will be settled in a matter of days. For this reason they agreed to give Ata the cotton.

Golan Druse students off to Moscow school

MAJDAL SHAMS (Itim). — Ten Druse students from this village on the Golan Heights left at the beginning of the week for studies in Moscow. Communist Party representatives here deny having given these students financial assistance, despite rumours to this effect.

Rumsfeld named by Reagan as new Middle East envoy

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan yesterday named the former defence secretary in the Ford administration Donald Rumsfeld as the new special Middle East envoy. He succeeds national security adviser Robert McFarlane.

In making the announcement, Reagan also reaffirmed U.S. support for his September 1, 1982 Middle East peace plan. "No one has come up with a better proposal

since," he said. Reagan urged the delegates attending the Lebanese national reconciliation conference in Geneva to reach a "consensus" agreement.

The Rumsfeld appointment had been widely expected all week. White House officials convinced the former defence chief and Illinois congressman to give up his highly paid job at a drug firm for the six-month appointment as Reagan's personal representative.

Sephardi party may join Kollek coalition

By MICHAEL EILAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Sephardi Tora Guardians list is likely to join Mayor Teddy Kollek's coalition in the Jerusalem city council after a bitter dispute with Agudat Yisrael.

A meeting between STG leaders and Aguda strongman MK Menahem Porush turned into a vociferous row, which, sources think, has ruled out any future cooperation between the two parties.

Since the city council elections on October 25, there have been repeated attempts to arrange some agreement between the two ultra-Orthodox lists.

Porush tried to force the STG to accept his lead and stay out of Kollek's coalition. But the STG, encouraged by Rabbi Ovadia Yosef — former Sephardi chief rabbi — will meet this morning with representatives of Kollek's One Jerusalem list with a view to signing a coalition pact.

S. African whites approve unwanted 'rights' for coloureds

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — South Africa's white minority voted 2-to-1 to give limited parliamentary representation to Asians and people of mixed race, final results showed yesterday.

The outcome drew cheers from the government and jeers from Black, Indian and Conservative Party leaders.

Prime Minister P.W. Botha said the results of Wednesday's referendum for a new constitution meant there also would be "revolutionary reforms" for blacks, who will continue to be excluded under the controversial new plan.

"We must strive to lead this lovely country of ours more and more with a spirit of fairness...now we must begin working anew and building," Botha said. But Dr. Ntato Motlana, an anti-apartheid leader in the black township of Soweto, said: "As far as the blacks of South Africa are concerned, the government is continuing on its ridiculous and worthless policy."

Cassim Saloojee, a Johannesburg Indian leader, said, "It is 8 per cent of the population who are imposing their will on the rest of South

Africa. This constitution is not acceptable. The vast majority of our people would reject this constitution."

Andries Treurnicht, leader of the far-right Conservative Party, said, "We definitely do not accept the result as the final choice of a people who want to maintain their freedom. The struggle to undo the new constitution begins today." The Conservative Party has opposed the new constitution saying only whites should have the right to vote.

Allen Hendrickse, leader of the moderate Labour Party for Coloureds, said the referendum vote showed "a clear majority of white South Africans have opted for a process of joint decision-making. We coloureds are going to have a platform to speak where it counts."

Hotel approved

HAIFA. — The district planning commission has approved plans for a hotel in Panorama Road on Mt. Carmel.

The decision follows several years of opposition to building a 16-storey tower at a spot where it would mar the skyline.



U.S. Under secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger is shown around the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv yesterday by Minister Moshe Arens. Eagleburger spent the day conferring with Arens and hearing briefings from senior Defence and IDF staff. (IPPA)

Doctors get full pay, bitter dispute averted

By MARGERY GREENFIELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A dispute over the doctors' October pay slips was averted yesterday after doctors throughout the country found that their bank accounts had been credited with the deductions made for salary advances as promised by the Health Ministry on Wednesday.

The threat of a walkout at the Barzilai government hospital in Ashdod was also lifted.

Temperatures rose in hospitals on Tuesday when the doctors opened their October pay slips to find that retroactive one-time deductions for advances they had received on the basis of their eventual 60 per cent

pay rise had in some cases entirely wiped out their monthly salaries.

Under the terms of the September arbitration agreement, which ended the four-month-long doctors' strike, the pay rise will be paid out in monthly increments of 10 per cent until the 60 per cent total is reached in June 1984.

But sharp differences of interpretation have arisen between the doctors and the Treasury over implementing the ruling and the disputed issues will be discussed in the Tel Aviv District Labour Court next week. The court earlier this week turned down the Treasury's request to return the outstanding issues to another round of arbitration.

Jlem city workers to be paid late this month

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The salaries of Jerusalem municipality workers will be paid late because the government has delayed paying money due to the city, a city spokesman said yesterday.

Spokesman Rafi Davara said salaries would probably not be paid until the 15th or possibly the 20th of the month.

According to an internal municipal document, the city is owed about \$400 million from the

government. The government acknowledges the money is due, Davara said, but nevertheless is not delivering the cash.

Unlike other municipalities, Jerusalem, which is run on a budget with only a one per cent deficit does not take dollar-linked loans to cover running expenses. Another reason for its current problems is that government budgets are calculated on an unrealistic estimate of less than 100 per cent inflation.

Maccabi TA backs into Cup finals

Maccabi Tel Aviv's basketball team last night scraped through into the final round of the European Basketball Cup. They did it the hard way, losing last night's game to Aris Salonica at Yad Eliyahu 76-75, but going through on aggregate, because they had won the first leg in Salonica 68-62.

Maccabi's performance in the first half was one of the worst ever

seen: coach Zvi Sherf labelled it "catastrophic."

After the halftime, Maccabi rallied behind Frank Brikowski. Berkowitz and Silver lifted their games from the floor, and they managed to hold the Greeks. For the Greeks, the brilliant Galis scored 29 points. For Maccabi, Berkowitz led with 16.

We regret to announce the death of our beloved husband, father and grandfather

DAVID DOC SHAMES ז"ל

Dorothy Shames — New York
Judy and Joe Klein — Raanana — Israel
Marilyn Shames — Tel Aviv — Israel
Harvey and Paula Shames — New York
Renee and Ray Krakowski — Vermont
and all the grandchildren

To Marilyn Shames and Family

We share your deep grief, on the death of your

Father ז"ל

Lapidot Company

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

The Members of the Board of Governors of the Tel Aviv University deeply mourn the death of

HELMUT HEINEMANN ז"ל

of Argentina

An Ardent Friend of Israel and Member of the Board of Governors and extend their heartfelt condolences to his wife Olga and Family

In deepest grief we announce the passing of

GABRIEL HERMAN ז"ל

He willed his body to science

The Family

The unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved

SYLVIA HELLMANN ז"ל

will take place on Thursday, November 10, at 3.30 p.m., at Haifa Cemetery.

Hellmann, Bethlehem, Ipp and Kahn Families

On the thirtieth day after the passing of our dear

Dr. HAIM TOVEL ז"ל

(Roger Touboul)

there will be a memorial service at 8.00 p.m. on Thursday, November 10, 1983, at Masdon Ha'oleh, 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem.

The unveiling of the tombstone will be at 7.30 a.m. on Friday, November 11, in the Mount of Olives cemetery (Inter-continental Hotel entrance).

Wife, Liliane
Sons, David and Ariel

We announce with great sorrow the death of our mother, grandmother and great grandmother.

ZELDA GOLDBERG ז"ל

of Saint Louis, Missouri, on November 2nd, 1983.

Sons: Samuel Goldberg: Israel Goldberg
Daughters: Beatrice Oppenheimer, Kate Blumenfeld, Pearl Eisenberg
and their families.

Call for tightening child-abuse laws

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The legal weapons to fight child abuse are limited and ineffective, Deputy Attorney-General Yehudit Karp said this week.

Karp spoke at a Beit Hanassi symposium organized by the President's Commission on Child Welfare devoted to "Children and Youth in a Violent Society," under the auspices of the president's wife, Aura Herzog.

Karp said the law requiring doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers and law enforcement officials to report suspected instances of child abuse to police is seldom implemented. Doctors, for example, are reluctant to report possible cases because of conflicts with medical ethics.

There is nothing in Israel, she said, comparable to the English law specifically prohibiting child abuse. The closest thing here is the law obligating parents to care for their children's health, and even this passed only this year. Now parents who endanger the health of their children may be sentenced to up to three years in prison.

Another recent amendment allows parents to testify against each other and children against their parents in cases of child abuse. Previously, this was not permitted.

In cases where charges are pressed against parents, she said that it is usually difficult for the police to obtain clear-cut evidence. Convictions too may create as many problems as they solve, because they make the children or one parent responsible for sending the other parent to jail. This may worsen the future relations in the family.

Looking next at the minor as perpetrator rather than victim of crime, Karp said that there is still a great need for a separate detention facility for juveniles, who are now locked up with adult criminals and often suffer sexual abuse. The lot of Arab juveniles is even worse, she said.

She said it would not surprise her if defence lawyers for juveniles would soon be pleading "diminished capacity" for their clients due to the influence of violence in the media. This line of defence has already been attempted in the U.S.

Other speakers were Likud MK Ehud Olmert, Nitzav-Mishne Shlomo Gal of national police headquarters, Mapam MK Yair Tzaban, Haifa Chief Ashkenazi Rabbi Shear-Yeshuv Cohen, author Samy Michael and the coach of the Netanya Maccabi soccer team, Mordechai Speigler.

Before Tuesday's run-off poll

Ashdod Alignment signs pact with opposition for seats

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHDOD. — With four days to go to the run-off elections for mayor here, the Alignment feels so confident that its candidate Arye Azulai will win that it has already signed an agreement giving it and its partners nine of the 17 seats on the council.

The agreement's signatories are the Alignment (four seats), Mapam (1), Ahdut (2) (a local list of Georgian immigrants), Tami (1), Independent religious list (1).

The agreement makes Ephraim

Gur (Ahdut) first deputy mayor and Eli Ben Hamo (Tami) second deputy mayor.

Zvi Zilker, the incumbent mayor is a member of Herut but ran as an independent on the Lema'an Ashdod list which netted four seats. Supporting Zilker are Agudat Yisrael (2), National Religious Party (1), and the Likud (1).

Despite Zilker's snubbing the Likud, it is rallying behind him so that he can win the run-off against the Alignment.

Run-off elections are also being held in Rehovot.

Students to confer on tuition rise

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Student leaders have decided to negotiate over the government's proposal to raise university tuition fees, following a meeting Wednesday night with Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orzag.

The students announced that under no circumstances would they agree to an increase during this academic year. They stressed that the Katsav Committee formula for setting fees is still binding on all parties.

The Treasury and the Council for Higher Education earlier this week worked out a package deal for solving the universities' budget

problems that involves raising tuition fees from \$700 to \$1,000, while increasing financial aid to students.

The students are to meet this morning with the head of the planning and budgeting committee of the council, Prof. Haim Harari, to discuss the tuition proposal.

PRIZE. — Sigal Katz, 8, a pupil of the Leo Baeck school in Haifa has been awarded the gold prize of the second biennial of children's art, in Kanagawa, Japan.

NURSES. — Thirteen students have completed training course at the Kupat Holim's nursing school in Haifa.



President Chaim Herzog and the Falasha high priest Kes Yitzhak look at an old Falasha book during yesterday's Sigd celebration on Mt. Zion. (Yitzhak Harari)

IDF officer held for stealing arms

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An army reserve officer, his girlfriend and four other persons were arrested yesterday on suspicion of stealing military equipment, including arms, and possessing a marijuana plant.

At 1:30 a.m. yesterday, a car belonging to the 26-year-old lieutenant was stopped at a police barrier at the Herzliya junction. The man and his girlfriend were sitting in front, and four of their friends in the back seat.

A search of the car revealed detonators, fuses, two hand grenades, thousands of bullets, military uniforms, flak jackets, fire-proof overalls, batteries and military flashlights. Under the front

passenger seat the police found a bag containing parts of a marijuana plant.

A Herzliya police team searched the officer's Tel Aviv apartment and found military parachutes, a Kalashnikov rifle, military mattresses and several other items taken from military bases. A marijuana plant was growing in a pot in the apartment, police said.

The man told police that he had taken the equipment during his reserve service and did not realize how much of it had accumulated, police said.

When asked by his interrogators why he stole the articles, and especially the ammunition, he reportedly replied, "I just wanted to have them in stock."

BEN-ELIEZER

(Continued from Page One)

lowering the dismissal of the original elected council last year. "That is an abnormal and unhealthy situation, but I am in no rush and will not force them."

Replying to a question about the future of the village leagues, in view of his oft-expressed scepticism about them prior to his appointment, Ben-Eliezer said that the leagues had to be seen in proportion and allowed to grow naturally. "They do not represent the whole area but a part of it — and even then I have my reservations. They don't represent thousands."

He also flatly ruled out any political activity by the leagues, claiming that the area "was not ripe" for this and noting that it was still illegal. Ben-Eliezer said he also saw a change in attitude among the Israeli settlers in the area. There is now a majority who favour dialogue with the local Arabs. Even in Kiryat Arba, the majority favour dialogue, he said, but the town "was a hot-house for all sorts of groups and some of their activities were harmful." Hinting at some of the still unsolved attacks on Arabs, such as last August's shooting at the Hebron Islamic University and the 1980 car-bomb attacks on three West Bank mayors, Ben-Eliezer said: "I am sorry to say that some of the activity appears to be the responsibility of Jewish militant groups from outside the area."

The recommendations of the "Karp Report," which examined the role of the police and the security service in dealing with Jewish crime against Arabs in the territories, would be implemented, he said, but "within the objective constraints that exist." Ben-Eliezer forcefully defended his order on Wednesday to close the Catholic University of Bethlehem for 60 days. He said that his relations with what used to be the College de Freres went back a long time and he had seen the "Islamization" of the university. He alleged that the Christian community had complained as various PLO fronts took over the student council and even threatened the university administration.

The decision to close the university had been taken after lengthy deliberations and in the awareness that it coincided with a UN General Assembly debate, an impending UNESCO conference and would mean that the Catholic university would be closed over Christmas.

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More Falashas at Sigd celebration

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The aliya of Jews from Ethiopia over the past year was reflected in the larger numbers of participants in their annual Sigd celebration atop Jerusalem's Mt. Zion yesterday.

Many of those who gathered in a grove on the site appeared to be newcomers who had not yet learned Hebrew. They came to mark the Ethiopian Jewish holiday which falls at noon of the 27th day of the Hebrew month of Heshvan and has been celebrated for some 2,500 years, since the time of the prophets Ezra and Nehemiah. The holiday recalls the giving of the Torah at Sinai and provides the opportunity to repent.

by Israelis to the Jewish community during the past year.

The minister added that the children among the immigrants seem to be well integrated in their schools. Falashas are housed in 20 absorption centres around the country.

Ben-Porat called on the Ethiopian government to allow free emigration and to permit those Jews who remain to observe their religion unhindered.

The community's rabbi, Yosef Hadana, said he hoped the day would come when all 26,000 Ethiopian Jews in the world would live together in Israel.

Rabbi David Chelouche, chief rabbi of Netanya, also addressed the Ethiopian Jews on the occasion of the holiday.

President Chaim Herzog told the gathering that the State of Israel would not be silent until all Ethiopian Jews who want to emigrate are allowed to do so. "Every one of you can tell a tale of tribulations that you endured to get here. This ceremony here is a miracle that we don't fully appreciate."

The president added that the Falashas are not alone in undergoing the difficulties of absorption which every previous immigrant group had gone through.

Minister Mordechai Ben-Porat, who is the cabinet member dealing with Ethiopian Jewry, said that the only factor limiting the aliya of Falashas is Ethiopia itself. He expressed Israel's thanks to the Ethiopian government for allowing visits

Warm weather leaves pond fish gasping

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The unseasonable *sharav* is endangering the country's pond fish, the secretary of the Fish Breeders' Union, Amnon Levin, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The trouble is a shortage of oxygen that is developing in the ponds and it can become fatal if the *sharav* continues.

Oxygen is produced in sunlight which turns carbon dioxide into oxygen. At this time of the year, the days are very short. But because of the unseasonable warm weather the fish are stimulated to increase their activity and feeding, which means they need more oxygen.

Micro-organisms in the ponds also consume more oxygen, for the same reason, adding to the shortage.

By this time of the year, the ponds are normally adjusted to reduced activity and feeding with commensurate less need for oxygen. But the *sharav* has upset the natural balance.

Levin said that if the *sharav* ends in a day or two little damage will be caused, but if it continues, "We'll be in trouble."

The more problematic ponds are fitted with oxygen-producing pumps, but operating them raises the breeders' costs. Only the St. Peter's fish (*ammon*) is immune to the oxygen imbalance. The grey mullets (*boor*) are the most sensitive, followed by the silver carp and the carp.

New white blood-cell process developed

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A new method of extracting white blood corpuscles from a donor while preserving the effectiveness of the bacteria-killing cells has been pioneered by a senior doctor at the Histadrut Kupat Holim Carmel hospital here, the sick fund's spokeswoman reported this week.

The cells are drawn directly from the donor's bone marrow, where the white corpuscles are produced, and can be speedily prepared for transfusion into the bloodstream of a patient suffering from severe infection.

Some of the cells immediately combat the destructive bacteria in the patient's blood, while others are transmitted to the bone marrow where they encourage the growth of white corpuscles.

The spokeswoman said the process, the first of its kind, had been devised by Dr. Ester Aghal, director of the Carmel hospital hematological institute and blood bank. It is quicker and less costly than the existing system whereby the white cells are taken from the donor's blood and then separated from the red corpuscles.

Under that method the donor must be connected to complicated machinery for four or five hours

while the separation process is completed. During the process many of the white cells are damaged and their effectiveness is diminished, she said.

With the new system the donor, who reported no ill effects, is given a local anaesthetic while the cells are extracted from the bone marrow. The entire process, including preparation of the cells for transfusion, takes an hour. As a result the quality and effectiveness of the white blood corpuscles is much higher.

A report on the new method is to be published in international medical journals.

Zimbabwe ex-PM's visit 'unpolitical'

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The director of the Jerusalem institute at which Zimbabwe's ex-premier Abel Muzorewa studied, yesterday expressed shock at Muzorewa's detention in Zimbabwe and stated that his visit in Jerusalem had been entirely unpolitical.

Dr. James Fleming, of the Jerusalem Centre for Biblical Studies in the Old City explained that Muzorewa, a bishop of the United Methodist Church, had come solely to study the Old and New

Testament. The United Methodist Council of Bishops in the U.S. had recommended the school to Muzorewa, and provided the financial assistance enabling him to attend courses.

The study period was in preparation for a lecture tour, which the Zimbabwean bishop planned to give in the U.S., starting November 11.

The Zimbabwe government has detained Muzorewa, saying that on his way to the U.S. he was planning to meet with "his intimate friends in the leadership of the South African

government." Zimbabwe has an anti-Israel foreign policy. Fleming said that during his stay in Jerusalem, Muzorewa had had no contacts with any political leaders.

During the month-long period of study, Muzorewa made a two-day visit to Haifa.

It was after this visit, Fleming said, that Muzorewa gave an interview over Israel Television in which he said it would be good for Zimbabwe to establish diplomatic links with Israel.



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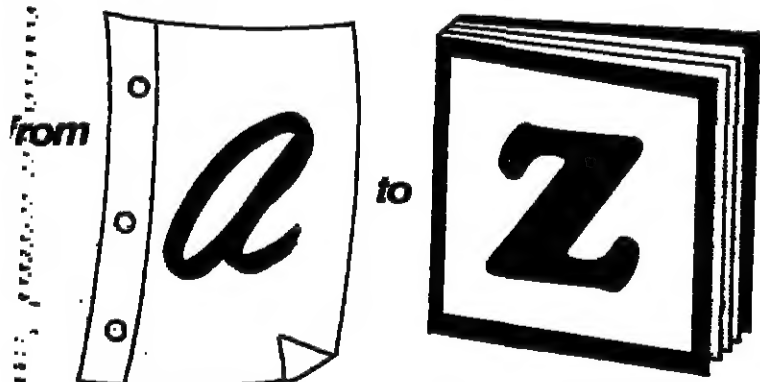
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U.S. troops told to begin pullout as week's fighting ends in Grenada

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Ronald Reagan said yesterday that hostilities had ended in Grenada and that U.S. military commanders are being instructed to begin withdrawing their forces within a few days.

"Our objectives have been achieved, and as soon as logistics permit, American personnel will be leaving," the president said.

According to the President's spokesman, Larry Speakes, there are 5,980 soldiers on the island plus some Air Force personnel. The first troops were dispatched on October 25.

Reagan praised the action of U.S. forces in Grenada, saying that they "not only rescued our citizens" but saved the people of the Caribbean island "from oppression."

"Who knows what evil the liberation of Grenada may have prevented?" he said.

The President had said the day of the U.S. invasion that the troops were dispatched to help approximately 600 American medical students leave the island and restore democratic processes there after a coup in which leftist leader Maurice Bishop was replaced by an even more Marxist group.

Saluting the U.S. troops, the President yesterday said, "The American students called them rescuers. The citizens of Grenada have hailed them as liberators."

The president said the situation on the island is "stable" and that there had been no recent incidents of sniper fire.

Asked about comparisons between the Soviet military move into Afghanistan in December, 1979, and "what we did in Grenada," Reagan said, "Oh, for heaven's sakes."

"It was a successful rescue mission, and the people that have been rescued and the Grenadians that have been liberated are down there delighted with and giving every evidence of appreciation and gratitude to our men down there."

And while the U.S. intervention



President Fidel Castro greets a wounded Cuban upon arrival in Havana on Wednesday by Red Cross aircraft from Grenada. (UPI Telephoto)

in Grenada has begun coming to a close within a little more than a week, the Soviets, he said, are "still there."

The president was asked if he was concerned about the 108-9 vote Wednesday night in the UN General Assembly condemning the U.S. action, and replied, "It didn't upset my breakfast at all."

He said that "100 nations in the UN have not agreed with us on just about everything that's come before them where we're involved."

The General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada. The vote was 108-9 with 27 abstentions.

The negative votes were cast by the U.S., Israel, Antigua-Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and El Salvador.

The resolution was sponsored by Nicaragua and Zimbabwe.

Nicaragua took the issue to the Assembly after the U.S. vetoed a similar resolution it sponsored in the Security Council last Friday.

Security Council resolutions are binding on the UN membership, but General Assembly resolutions are not, and there is no veto in the Assembly.

U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick walked out of the Assembly as Cuba's Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Viera charged that Reagan lied when he said that U.S. citizens were in danger and that other nations originated the idea for the attack.

In Canberra, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said yesterday that Australia's UN delegation apparently ignored instructions from Canberra and voted for the resolution.

Hayden said he had told the delegation that Australia, which has criticized the invasion as hard to justify, should abstain on the vote. The government is now seeking to have its vote clarified with a statement pointing out that its representatives had voted in error, he said.

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Iran drive nets 11 villages; Iraq says it may use missiles

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — Iraq yesterday issued a thinly veiled warning it may launch missile strikes against Iranian oil exports, as Iran opened its third offensive in a fortnight in the mountains of the northern Gulf War front.

In what foreign diplomats in Baghdad saw as a threat to hit at Iran's Kharg Island oil-export terminal, Iraq's ruling Ba'ath Party newspaper *Al-Thawra* said Iraq would deny Iran freedom of navigation in the Gulf if its own ships remained threatened.

Iran, meanwhile, launched a fresh ground offensive centred on the Iraqi border town of Penjwin in the mountains of Kurdistan, saying that it had captured 11 Iraqi villages and part of a range of hills.

Tehran Radio quoted a military communiqué as saying that 1,200 Iraqis had been killed or wounded in the attack, launched at midnight Wednesday night as the third phase of an operation which began on October 19. Heavy fighting was continuing, it added.

There was no immediate Iraqi reaction to the Iranian claims, although Baghdad Radio said Iraqi forces would destroy the attack and "crush the aggressors."

As Iran sustained the pressure on Iraq on the ground, diplomats said Baghdad could be preparing a major change in its war strategy in a

bid to force Tehran to the negotiating table.

Officials and diplomats in Baghdad say Iraq has now taken delivery of five Exocet missile-carrying Super-Etendard fighter bombers from France, giving added bite to its strike capability.

Tehran has said it will close the narrow strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf, through which one-sixth of the West's oil imports pass, if Iraq disrupts its oil shipments.

The threat has provoked fears of foreign intervention and a major conflagration in the oil-rich region, with U.S. President Reagan saying that the West would not tolerate such a move. Reagan refused to rule out military action to keep the gulf open.

Baghdad says its air force and navy have sunk four Iranian warships in recent days while another two were wrecked by Iraqi sea mines around the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf.

A Greek shipping firm yesterday said that one of its ships, the 10,853-ton *Avra*, had been hit by an Iraqi missile as it approached Bandar Khomeini earlier this week in a convoy under Iranian naval escort. Three of the crew were slightly injured, and the ship, carrying fertilizer to Iran, suffered fire damage. It was towed to its destination.

Marcos convenes meeting to decide on his successor

MANILA (AP). — President Ferdinand Marcos called for a meeting today of the Philippines' two highest executive bodies to discuss the presidential succession issue which has brought disagreement within his own government.

A presidential palace announcement yesterday said Marcos set the meeting of his 28-man cabinet and the 10-member executive committee to discuss succession and major economic issues.

Marcos also said he was convening a caucus of the ruling New Society Party as soon as possible "to decide once and for all this issue of the vice presidency which has been sprung upon us by strange sources."

Uncertainty over succession cropped up following the August 21 killing of former Sen. Benigno Aquino, repeatedly denied rumours

that Marcos's health is deteriorating, and recent demonstrations calling for Marcos's resignation.

Marcos announced Monday that his powers would pass to Prime Minister Cesar Virata if anything should happen to him.

There has been no clear-cut successor to Marcos since the vice-presidency was abolished in 1972. A 1981 constitutional amendment created the executive committee, with the prime minister as chairman, which is collectively empowered to act as government caretaker if Marcos leaves office.

Marcos' foreign minister, Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino, Wednesday described designation of the prime minister as future caretaker as "unconstitutional and extremely dangerous."

Soviets in 3-hour space promenade

MOSCOW (AP). — Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov ventured outside their Salyut space station for the second time in three days yesterday to increase the power of the craft, Soviet radio said.

The two men, a week into their fifth month in space, spent almost three hours outside the space station. This followed a two-hour, 50-minute space walk Tuesday, during which the men attached an extra solar-cell panel to a solar battery mounted on the station.

It was not immediately clear why the cosmonauts carried out maneuvers to boost the power system of the space station.

Radio Moscow said in a later English-language news broadcast that Lyakhov and Alexandrov's two operations in outer space were designed to boost the station's power system and enable the men to use more instruments and "carry out several experiments simultaneously."

It gave no detail of the experiments.

Vatican says Catholic prelate was beaten to death in Albania

VATICAN CITY (Reuters). — A Roman Catholic prelate in Albania was beaten to death in a concentration camp and clergy who baptized infants were executed, Vatican Radio said yesterday.

Pope John Paul has called for prayers by Catholic communities across the world this month "for religious liberty in Albania," which some Vatican officials say practises the harshest anti-Church repression in the world.

In a report on religious persecution in the Balkan country, the semi-official Vatican Radio said the apostolic administrator of Scutari, Ernest Coda, was beaten to death in a concentration camp about three years ago.

A diocesan priest, Stephen Kurti, was executed in 1972 for baptizing an infant, while Father Ndoc Luli, principal of a Jesuit college at Scutari, was condemned to die in a disused mineshaft in 1981 for baptizing two children, the radio said.

Shlomo through to last 16

NEW YORK (AP). — Centre Roy Hinson, starting his first season with Cleveland, held another National Basketball Association rookie, Ralph Sampson, scoreless in the fourth quarter as the Cavaliers defeated the Houston Rockets 103-94.

World B. Free led the Cavaliers with 33 points in their first win of the season.

Cleveland took their biggest lead, 98-87, when Hinson circled Sampson for a dunk off a rebound with 4:31 to play. Sampson wound

up with 16 points and a game-high in 16 rebounds.

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Sports

SOCCER PREVIEW

The big Derby is in Tel Aviv

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — League soccer resumes this Saturday after a two weeks "Olympic break" with the two big games of the day both to be played in Tel Aviv — at the Bloomfield Stadium and the Hatikva Quarter.

Hapoel and Maccabi clash in the traditional "big derby" of Tel Aviv. After five league games, only two points divide the first six clubs, with Hapoel in second place two points ahead of Maccabi in sixth slot. A win for Maccabi would leapfrog them above Hapoel.

Indeed, there is virtually nothing in it when looking at the line-ups of these teams this season. Maccabi have two potent strikers in Vicky Peretz, who has improved no end after three years of French football, and Benny Tabak. Eli Dricks is also a useful newcomer.

Hapoel have the brilliant trio of Moshe Sinai, Olympic strikers Gil Landau and Shabtay Levy. The big gap between the teams this season has been in defence. Hapoel's Arie Bejerano has not yet conceded a goal, compared to seven going into the Maccabi net. In what promises to be a closely fought match either side could score a narrow win.

Beitar Jerusalem suffered a grievous blow this week, when their international keeper Yossi Mizrahi

broke his hand, an injury that kept him out of action for more than a month. The Jerusalem team currently leading the first division play away against Beitar Tel Aviv who are a mere two points behind. The position of Beitar Jerusalem is amazing, as the team has played a match in the capital this season, its "home games" being played at the Bloomfield Stadium in Jaffa.

They have been making a habit of scoring four goals a game, and Yossi Mizrahi, Eli Ohanna, Sa Malku and Shlomo Kirat can maintain their sparkling form, it should provide sufficient screen for Mizrahi's replacement in goal.

The 1st match between the local Hapoel and Maccabi should be a closely fought affair. It is a thing to start to see Hapoel beating Maccabi Tel Aviv away and drawing in Tel Aviv. But the Hapoel have been steadily on the table and the clubs are currently level with ten points apiece.

Last season's champions, Maccabi Netanya are reeling from a series of unexpected defeats. They are now in the bottom position of the table in 12th place, just one point ahead of the bottom club. Coach "Mottel" Spiegler had his hand checked this week. It was found to be in the place, and OK, despite his troubles, Netanya's other good news is that Oded Moshonim has fit and is in the team for the first time this season. Doubts still hang over the appearance of Moshe Sariani, Netanya's main dynamo, because of a pay dispute. Maccabi Netanya will have a great chance to stop three points at home at the expense of the Maccabi Tel Aviv.

Games kick off at 7.30 p.m. with Shalom playing Yehud in the early game at the Bnei Haim Stadium at 12.30 p.m.

British joy, German gloom

Post Sports Staff

Eight British teams — one quarter of the 32 teams involved — went through the third round of the various European championships on Wednesday night. Three of four German teams, including mighty Hamburg, the league champions, were booted out ignominiously on one of the gloomiest nights for Germany in the history of modern football.

Liverpool achieved the rare feat of beating a top Spanish side in Spain, their victims being Athletic Bilbao. Midway through the second half, Ian Rush connected perfectly with an Alan Kennedy cross to give Liverpool a 1-0 victory.

Other British winners included Dundee, Manchester United, Tottenham, Aberdeen, Nottingham Forest, Watford and Glasgow Celtic. Only Aston Villa and Glasgow Rangers were eliminated.

Hamburg, already down 0-3 in their first leg match against Dinamo Bucharest in Bucharest, made a great effort at home to win the game 3-0. But, in overtime, the Rumanians struck two savage blows in overtime to send the Germans reeling to defeat.

EUROPEAN CUP: In Lisbon: Benfica (Portugal) 3, Olympique (Greece) 0 (2-0). Benfica won 3-1 on aggregate. In Vienna: Rapid Vienna (Austria) 1, Borussia Dortmund (Germany) 1, 0-0 on aggregate.

UEFA CUP: In Glasgow: Glasgow Celtic 5, Sporting Lisbon 0, Celtic won 5-2 on aggregate. In Birmingham: Aston Villa 1, Spartak Moscow 2, Spartak Moscow won 4-3 on aggregate.

In Laval: Laval 3, Austria Vienna 3, Austria Vienna won 5-3 on aggregate. In Munich: Bayern Munich 0, PSV Eindhoven 0 (0-0). Bayern won 3-1 on aggregate.

In Rotterdam: Feyenoord Rotterdam 0, Tottenham Hotspur 1 (0-1). Tottenham won 1-0 on aggregate.

In Bremen: Werder Bremen 1, Lokomotiv Leipzig 1 (1-1). Leipzig won 2-1 on aggregate. In Antwerp: Antwerp 2, Lens 2, Lens won 5-3 on aggregate.

In Milan: Inter Milan (Italy) 5, Gornjak Inter won 5-3 on aggregate. In Nottingham: Nottingham Forest 1, PSV Eindhoven 0 (0-0). Forest won 3-1 on aggregate.

In Sofia: Lokomotiv 1, Watford 3 (after extra time). Watford won 4-2 on aggregate.

NEW YORK (AP). — Centre Roy Hinson, starting his first season with Cleveland, held another National Basketball Association rookie, Ralph Sampson, scoreless in the fourth quarter as the Cavaliers defeated the Houston Rockets 103-94.

World B. Free led the Cavaliers with 33 points in their first win of the season.

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Wounded Cubans return to heroes' welcome

HAVANA (Reuters). — Thousands of people gathered outside Havana's leading hospital and sang the national anthem as Cubans wounded in Grenada came home as national heroes.

The 57 injured, some limping with others on stretchers, and 10 accompanying Cuban doctors were all greeted individually by President Fidel Castro as they left the airliner chartered by the Red Cross to fly them home Wednesday night.

Most were heavily bandaged and some looked about 60 years of age, raising doubts about American claims that they belonged to a crack military construction unit on the island.

They were wounded while fighting the U.S.-led invasion force that encountered stiff resistance among the 780 Cubans on Grenada, mostly helping build an airport.

An estimated 40 were killed and the rest taken prisoner. Cuba has protested bitterly that it had to wait a week before the first of its citizens were allowed to leave.

Official sources said the flight had evacuated virtually all the wounded from Grenada and that attention would now turn to repatriating the dead and around 650 prisoners.

The government reported yesterday that Cuba's ambassador on the island had managed to hold talks

with the U.S. authorities but that progress towards the complete evacuation of the Cubans was stalled. More than a week after the invasion started, Cuba still does not know exactly how many of its workers were killed in the invasion.

On Tuesday, the Governor-General of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, gave Cuban diplomats 24 hours to leave the island but they refused, saying they would not budge until all the other Cubans were repatriated.

Cuba reported that its embassy had been completely surrounded by U.S. troops and claimed that some diplomats had been harassed.

Turkish military ban barred parties' views

ANKARA (Reuters). — Turkey's ruling military has banned publication of any views and forecasts for Sunday's general elections expressed by parties barred from contesting the poll, newspaper editors said yesterday.

They said they had also received

notice earlier this week from the military authorities not to publish any more opinion polls indicating the chances of the three approved parties.

Polis had recently showed the rightist Nationalist Democracy party of retired general Turgut

Sunalp, who political sources say is the regime's favoured candidate, trailing badly behind the Motherland party of former economy chief Turgut Ozal and the Social Democratic Populist party.

The regime ruled 12 other new parties out of the poll, although five are now legally constituted. It was the views and forecasts of these that newspapers are barred from publishing.

The five include the Social Democratic party and conservative Right Way party, which both appear to have considerable support countrywide.

Their leaders held press conferences yesterday to state their views on the elections in spite of the military ban.

In Ankara, Social Democratic party (SODEP) leader Cezmi Kartay said his party had been excluded from the elections "without any legal grounds being given."

The sole basis of its exclusion was "the necessities and peculiarities of the regime," he added.

The national security council, which has ruled Turkey since the 1980 coup, gave no reasons for barring the 12 parties. But President Kenan Evren has said he wanted only a few strong parties loyal to the aims of the military takeover to enter the new parliament.

DEAR NETANYA CITIZENS

The 8th of November is Election Day. We all know that Netanya has suffered enough from filth, lack of order, little respect for the law and very poor leadership.

We believe all this can be changed for the better in the coming 5 years.

We believe YOEL ELROY is the proper man to do the job.

Netanya needs your vote for him.

The Jerusalem Post of October 18, 1983, wrote the following:

"Broadly it can be put thus: If Netanya residents are more or less satisfied with the way their town is being run, they will put Anzilevich in, if they are not, Elroy will be the new Mayor."

Greetings
The Committee for YOEL ELROY for Mayor.

To All our Clients and Friends

We wish to advise you that, effective Monday, November 7, 1983, the phone number of our Ashdod branch office will be changed.

The new number: 055-20311

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THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

The Jerusalem Post's Judy Siegel-Itzkovich offers an interim assessment of the Herzog presidency.

PRESIDENT Chaim Herzog today completes one-tenth of his five-year term at Beit Hanassi. Six months is a relatively short time, but it is enough to assess what kind of man he is and what kind of presidency he will be.

"I want my presidency to be 100 per cent," Herzog said privately shortly after taking office as the sixth president of Israel.

He has so far made no substantial errors. What could have been a minefield — the selection of a party leader to try to form a new government after the resignation of Menachem Begin — did not damage the president's reputation. Knesset support for Yitzhak Shamir and the Likud was so large that Herzog was not confronted with the possibility of first asking Shimon Peres — his former colleague in the Labour Party — to form a coalition.

Herzog also managed to sidestep short-lived criticism of the cost of renovating the private residence at Beit Hanassi, which approximated the price of a five-room cottage in Jerusalem. The headlines soon petered out as Herzog's aides showed reporters the rotten and rusty water pipes found behind walls in the residence, arguing that the state had built and maintained Beit Hanassi very poorly.

THE PRESIDENT will leave for the U.S. in 10 days for his first state visit. He will undoubtedly be an able representative at the White House, where he will meet President Ronald Reagan, and at the UN, where he is scheduled to speak and where, exactly eight years ago, as Israel's ambassador to the world body, he dramatically tore up the "Zionism is racism" resolution.

It was the public side of Chaim Herzog — his UN service, his articulate explanations of battle trends on TV during the Yom Kippur War, his books and newspaper articles, his distinguished family connections — that came to mind as one watched his inauguration last May 5 from the Knesset press gallery.

But few journalists had any idea about Chaim Herzog, the private man.

Thus, when I noticed a few sentences that Herzog had written in his own hand on the text of his inaugural address distributed among the press, I decided to send the script for graphological analysis.

The evaluation has proved accurate in the six months that I have covered his activities at Beit Hanassi. According to the analysis, Herzog is very intelligent; has an orderly mind; cares a great deal about appearances (his own and his surroundings); is a perfectionist; insists that his orders be carried out; enjoys compliments; keeps his distance from strangers and even from members of his family; is not emotional; does not



Scenes from a presidency: With outgoing president Yitzhak Navon (left); flanked by Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Chief of Staff Moshe Levy at an Israel Defence award ceremony; at a meeting of newspaper editors.

get involved deeply with other people's problems or feelings; and likes to have plenty of room.

HERZOG knew that succeeding Yitzhak Navon would be a hard act to follow. The fifth president, according to the polls, was the most popular head of state in Israel's history; he forged a new concept of the president as an activist who must visit towns and settlements around the country. He remained apolitical, but did not shy away from discussing controversial matters. And after leaving Beit Hanassi of his own volition, Navon remains a highly popular figure.

Learning from Navon, Herzog realized that the common people needed the presidency as a symbol. He adopted Navon's practice of touring the country — kibbutzim, police installations, moshavim, factories, army bases — in order to show them that someone in an august position cares about them.

He also continued Navon's custom of inviting cabinet ministers and other officials to Beit Hanassi for private luncheons a few times a week. Herzog began speaking about vital issues: the need for aliyah, the dangers of assimilation threatening the survival of Diaspora Jewry, the threat posed by conflict between

the Orthodox and the non-observant Jewish communities in Israel, the divisions between Arabs and Jews and between Ashkenazim and Sephardim.

But even though both men were protégés of David Ben-Gurion and though only three years separate them (Herzog, at 65, is the elder), they remain extremely different men.

Navon's idea of a good time, even after becoming president, was sitting around in Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market eating *felafel* and even *shmoring* with the locals about politics, their problems and life in general.

Herzog's favourite pastime is sailing — a lonely sport.

The differences in their personalities are also reflected in their respective styles as president. Navon, in his thousands of public receptions and meetings, let them go on for hours. He often invited members of the audience to stand up and talk about themselves or questioned them about matters that interested him. He was very close to the Beit Hanassi staff, learning about the backgrounds and problems of most of them, down to the women who worked in the kitchen.

Navon rarely spoke from a writ-

ten text, except when using his classical Arabic or making a very official statement. He was very aware of the role of the press in reaching the population, and occasionally provided reporters he trusted with off-the-record comments on VIPs he had just met. Navon was emotional, even being moved almost to tears when, for example, he saw a nargile like the one used by his late mother. The fifth president was highly sensitive to criticism, and thought out all his moves carefully, lest he be attacked. And he was sometimes bitterly attacked in the media, largely because he was viewed as a man with a political future.

Herzog, on the other hand, has cut the length of his public receptions to half or one-quarter the time that Navon devoted to them. Used to Navon's approach, some of Herzog's audiences have been taken aback by what might be regarded as curt and coldness.

AN EXAMPLE was Herzog's recent reception of the United Jewish Appeal's President's Mission. Comprising over 100 important donors and fundraisers from the U.S.

After refreshments were served, Herzog and his wife Aura entered. When a UJA leader began to offer a

detailed description of Herzog's accomplishments, the president cut him short, explaining rather awkwardly that he wanted to introduce the custom of no presidential introductions. Herzog proceeded to read from a prepared text. This took him some four minutes, whereupon he and his wife left the hall.

The audience reacted with surprise. One American even had the *chutzpa* to confront the president to his face: "I flew 16 hours on a plane to get to Israel, and that is the speech you give?"

The next evening, after aides explained why the audience reacted as it did, Herzog invited members of the Keren Hayesod President's Mission to ask him questions.

AT FIRST I thought that Herzog always spoke from a prepared text for fear that, as a native English speaker, he would make errors in Hebrew. But when he also read his English speeches, I realized that this was his method.

Despite his years of service in the U.S., Herzog is surprisingly uncomfortable with Americans, including American Jews. His discomfort among Europeans is less blatant, but it is more pronounced when he meets with large audiences.

Herzog's reserve is also apparent in his relations with the Beit Hanassi staff, with whom he has minimal contact.

And his relationship with the press involved some problems. Soon after taking office, he said to Galei Zahal that "50 per cent of what the press has reported about [me] is not true." There have indeed been a number of inaccurate and unfair stories written about Herzog, including a *Haaretz* story, plastered across the front page without a byline, claiming that various party leaders were "shocked" by Herzog's advocacy of the establishment of a national unity government.

A story in a local Jerusalem paper, *Kol Ha'ir*, describing efforts to protect him from the hands of the crowd at his Succot reception, was very unfair and even malicious.

THE DIFFERENCE between the two presidents can even be illustrated by the different refreshments offered at receptions:

Navon's fare was usually gooey, chocolate-covered *petits fours*, Moroccan "cigars," and bourekas. Herzog usually offers dry, English-style biscuits and fruit; after a nibble, many guests leave most of the biscuits untouched.

Another example of Herzog's businesslike approach was his appearance at Jerusalem's Bikur Holim Hospital just a few days after his inauguration. He went to show solidarity with patients suffering from the long doctors' strike, and stayed for 30 minutes. He greeted reporters and posed for photographs, signed the hospital guest book, chatted with doctors said hello to a former government official he noticed in one bed, and left.

Perhaps Herzog looks more like a president — thin, tallish, courtly — than Navon, who is bespectacled, short, roly-poly and balding. But Navon seemed to arouse more feeling. Herzog also has a nervous cough, and the bad habit of covering part of his face with his palm or fingers — annoys photographers and cameramen.

While Navon chafed under the restrictions that prevented him from speaking his mind on political subjects (that was one of the reasons why he chose not to serve a second term), Herzog does not seem to mind the limitations. The Likud government has no complaints about Herzog, who apparently learned how to represent the state, as a whole, during his diplomatic career.

THE HERZOGS' concern for aesthetics has transformed much of Beit Hanassi. The garden, which had in parts been neglected because of lack of proper maintenance employees, now has colourful borders of petunias and thousands of flourishing plants. Mrs. Herzog, international president of the Council for a Beautiful Israel, has a great eye for detail — and even changed the cloth background in the display cases of antique jewelry from beige to brown, to better set off the works of art.

Herzog appointed an art advisory committee of experts who suggest what paintings and sculpture to put on show in the presidential residence. More plants have been brought indoors. Artist Yacov Agam has lent a dozen of his works — from the acrylic *mezzos* on the door of the president's office to paintings, wall hangings and mobiles. All are displayed on the first floor outside the president's office. The only apparent miscalculation was Mrs. Herzog's choice of carpet to replace the frayed one that was there before: it is baby-blue acrylic, which shows every footprint and is so light in colour that it is already shabby in high-traffic places.

All these are not merely surface signs.

Each president of Israel brings his own style to the institution.

It will be interesting to see during the next four-and-a-half years how Herzog will change the presidency, and how the presidency will change him.

ISRAELI OFFICIALS, American Jewish activists and other Middle East specialists in Washington could not help but notice the many similarities between the Israeli drive into Lebanon during the summer of 1982 and the recent U.S. intervention in Grenada.

Both were justified domestically in terms of vital national security, yet both generated considerable condemnation. Both resulted in much greater casualties than originally envisaged by the military planners. And in both cases there were ill-fated aerial strikes against supposedly military targets, destroying hospitals and killing civilians instead. PLO and Cuban forces were accused of deliberately stationing themselves among innocent civilians.

Israeli officials kept foreign (but not Israeli) reporters out of Lebanon during the first four days of the invasion. The Americans initially kept all reporters out of Grenada, generating a firestorm of media protest in the United States. Israeli officials discovered

warehouses packed with Soviet-supplied weapons — some 10 times as many as Israel's intelligence services had predicted. The Americans in Grenada have escorted reporters to similar arms caches, much greater than anticipated.

The Cubans, we have now been told by the Pentagon, were planning to establish a full-scale arms depot in Grenada. From there, the weapons would be exported to anti-American terrorist groups around Central America.

"This warehouse," President Ronald Reagan declared, "contained weapons and ammunition stacked almost to the ceiling, enough to supply thousands of terrorists."

Israel came up with hundreds of captured PLO documents in Lebanon incriminating the Syrians and the Soviets. In Grenada, U.S. troops also have discovered documents reportedly detailing Cuban and Soviet plans to make Grenada their new proxy in the region.

ISRAELI AND U.S. troops

Grenada and Lebanon

By WOLF BLITZER / Post Washington Correspondent

reported receiving warm welcomes from the local residents, grateful for the "liberation." U.S. and Israeli spokesmen complained equally as strongly when journalists used the word "invasion" to describe what had occurred.

"The Cubans were the ones who had invaded Grenada," said a White House official, sounding very much like the many Israeli spokesmen who had charged the PLO with "taking over" Lebanon in recent years.

And the similarities go on and on. "Grenada, we were told, was a friendly island paradise for tourism," Reagan said. "Well, it wasn't. It was a Soviet-Cuban colony being run as a major military bastion to export terror and undermine democracy. We got there just in time."

Israeli officials made that same point in justifying Operation Peace for Galilee. Israel, they said, could wait no longer. The Soviet/Syrian/PLO build-up in Lebanon was creating an intolerable situation along Israel's northern border. The

PLO mini-state had become the major training ground for all sorts of international terrorists. Israel, the argument went, had no choice but to strike quickly — just as the U.S. was supposedly left with no alternative but to use military force in Grenada.

Yet despite all these similarities, there were important differences as well. Certainly, the immediate danger to Israeli citizens living in Kiryat Shmona was considerably greater than any physical threat to Americans living in Key West, Florida — some 2,000 kilometres from Grenada. Thus, an Israeli official commented, if the U.S. was justified in knocking out the Cuban-sponsored base in Grenada, Israel was much more justified in destroying the PLO infrastructure in Lebanon.

TO THE OBVIOUS embarrassment of the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department, Israel did indeed seem to have a much better case for its assault into Lebanon — an action which

generated a severe rift between Washington and Jerusalem and widespread criticism of Israel in the U.S. media.

Most Americans had never even heard of Grenada only a few weeks ago. There were highly publicized military sanctions imposed against Israel for allegedly misusing U.S.-supplied weaponry in Lebanon. There were threats against Israel for moving all the way up to Beirut. And there were charges that Israel may have violated U.S. law by not using those arms in legitimate self-defence.

As a result, the Reagan administration held up the sale of 75 additional F-16 fighter planes to Israel, pending a legal determination. (That sale has since been authorized.)

Thus, it was not surprising that with obvious bitterness and only half jokingly, an American Jewish lobbyist on Capitol Hill asked: "Were U.S. weapons used in legitimate self-defence on Grenada?"

That lobbyist also sought to make

the point that Israel's June 1981 aerial strike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor at Osirak should now also be seen by the U.S. as more understandable. That reactor, he pointed out, posed a much greater potential threat to Israel's very security than any Cuban-built runway and weapons warehouse on Grenada.

Sometimes, he added, countries are left with no choice but to use military power to achieve their objectives.

MUCH LIKE former prime minister Menachem Begin, President Ronald Reagan was warmly praised by his hardline right-wing supporters for his eventual willingness to use crushing force against the enemy.

Both leaders, after taking office, had been severely criticized by some of their once very closest friends for supposedly moving away from their long-time beliefs. Begin, of course, had parted ways with the likes of Shmuel Katz and Goula Cohen, the responsibilities of leadership having forced him to move more toward the centre of Israeli politics. Reagan also had been challenged by conservative Republicans after moving to the White House.

In the aftermath of Grenada and

the terrorist bombing of U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut (which resulted in the death of some 240 Marines), many U.S. officials are taking a second look at Israel's initial thrust into Lebanon last year. They have increasingly come to appreciate Israel's long-time argument that it is dealing with — in the words of Defence Minister Moshe Arens — a "subhuman" enemy, prepared to kill almost randomly.

Thus, there are fewer illusions in Washington these days about the Syrian and PLO threat that faces Israel over the years.

There are other twists and ironies which have been underlined in the U.S. media in recent days. The Reagan administration would now like to see Israel take a more assertive posture in Lebanon as a counterweight to the heady Syrians and their allies. This is in marked contrast to the U.S. efforts to hold Israel back only one year ago.

In short, the use of U.S. military muscle in Grenada and the danger facing the marines in Lebanon are forcing a fundamental reassessment throughout the administration of the entire Israeli war in Lebanon — with Israel beginning to smell a lot sweeter in the process. There will be a lot less moralizing and preaching to Israel from now on.

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The coming dollarization

By YITZHAK TAUB

MANY TALK about the failure of the Aridor-Plessner instant dollarization plan for the economy. So far few have taken notice of the creeping dollarization already with us and bound to work its way through the entire economic system.

It is difficult to remember, in these hectic days, that just a few years ago the then director-general of the Finance Ministry, Prof. Ya'akov Ne'eman considered legislation that would prevent the use of dollars as a yardstick in certain transactions, mainly long-term investments and their usage and real estate valuations. A lot of water has gone down the Jordan since then (1980), and today even cuts in the budgets of the Israeli government are presented to the public in dollars. To Plessner this was a natural outgrowth of an inflationary situation such as we have in Israel. His programme was to legalize and standardize the process in one drastic

step, intended to halt inflation with one quick and painful stroke of his magic wand.

I do not here intend to explain the idea behind the late dollarization plan. It is sufficient to say that it was not an altogether crazy idea. All Aridor would have needed was a lot of political acumen in order to carry it out. This had to include a factor that he failed to consider — the support of his colleagues. Paradoxically, had he possessed this support, he could have carried out a policy of economic reform without having resorted to the trick of totally dollarizing the economy.

Unfortunately, Aridor and his plan vanished from the political scene, as if he had been a non-person with a non-plan. But the presence or the absence of Aridor did not solve the real problem of stability versus hyper-inflation. For that reason, dollarization is still very much with us. Every day more and more transactions are made in dol-

lar terms even though the shekel is still, in most cases, the means of payment, with the dollar being multiplied by the latest available rate of exchange, which can change several times in one day.

The fact that the treasury has recently prohibited payment in actual dollars or in traveller's cheques does not change the basic situation, because one must hold on to something stable in order to trans-

act even the most trivial business. Because of this, a thriving black market in dollars is certain to develop.

THE KEY factor here is hyper-inflation. Few people would be interested in dollars for internal use otherwise. But, since all the Likud governments so far have resigned themselves to live with the situation, we do need some stable counterpoint, like the economic equivalent of a navigating device.

It is worthwhile to mention here that the present hyper-inflationary spiral was actually set off by those two seemingly solid Liberals, the late Simha Ehrlich as finance minister and Yehzekel Flomin as his deputy (who was touted as the "expert Liberal economist who knows everything"). Flomin, incidentally, still has the nerve to appear in the media and to preach on how to run the economy.

Inflation is now accelerating at a rate around 300 per cent annually, and people have need of a relatively stable yardstick for daily use. Sooner or later your neighbourhood grocer is going to quote the price of his goods in dollars although you will still pay him in shekels. Modern technology here comes to the rescue, because everyone will need a pocket calculator if he leaves the house.

I shall not even consider here the time wasted on these transactions or the tension we shall now have due

to the daily posting of currency prices. At least it may sell more newspapers since few will want to enter any transaction without a reasonably up to date quotation. The real problem is that under this system every rise in prices, local or foreign, will immediately be a factor in the ballooning inflation. All prices will actually be adjusted daily, and the publication of a monthly cost of living index will be largely for the record.

It is hard to believe that anyone is going to agree to link himself to such an outdated record, and especially not labour with its cost-of-living allowances. No one paid in shekels on a monthly basis will be willing to endure instant dollar-linked prices and slow motion shekel-linked wages. There will either be unprecedented unrest where labour is concerned or else it will be necessary to link wages to some dollar-weighted daily and monthly average.

THIS IS the irony of it all. Aridor's dollarization proposal, despite the turmoil he created with his famous "correct economics" was basically sound... and he was ousted for it.

Yigal Cohen-Orad will now have no choice but to let dollarization creep up on him, against his better judgement, or else to act swiftly and drastically in order to dry up the swamp that bred and sustains the ever more quickly growing hyper-inflation.

It is not for me to elaborate here on the minimum conditions necessary in order to destroy the inflation disease. For all I know the medicine just might kill the patient. Certainly it may have the effect of toppling the Shamir Administration, and hopefully our democratic system of government will not go down with it.

The writer is a commentator on economic affairs.

Signs of the times

By DAVID RICHARDSON

TWO SLOGANS in Arabic daubed by the same hand on the walls of houses in Shuafat, an Arab suburb in northern Jerusalem, give an insight into the current mood of local Palestinians.

"Whoever participates in the municipal elections is an agent," read one, while a block away another called for "Unity Within Fatah."

In the face of an acknowledged increase in voter turnout in last week's municipal elections in Jerusalem and the continuing decline in the status of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat within his own Fatah movement, those slogans betray despair. But it is a despair tempered by a deep-seated conviction that the Palestinian problem will not just disappear and a paradoxical hope that Israel itself will ultimately realize that it cannot digest the Palestinians and will eventually voluntarily give them the independence they demand.

Interior Ministry and municipal officials were still analysing the returns of last Tuesday's elections when this article was written, but it is clear that what was first presented as a dramatic 50 per cent increase in voter turnout in real terms is a far more modest indication of East Jerusalem's willingness to par-

ticipate in what they all still see as a purely Israeli political exercise.

In the 1978 municipal elections, 3,300 Arab residents out of a potential voting population of 55,000 went to the polls, giving a percentage turnout of 15 per cent.

In last week's elections, 12,500 Arab votes were recorded. A superficial comparison of absolute numbers indicates a 48 per cent increase since 1978. Jerusalem's Arab voting population has increased to 67,000, but municipal officials say that some 10,000 of these eligible voters are abroad, while some 2,000 potential voters were turned away because of mistakes in registration.

If the voter turnout is compared to these adjusted figures, 22.45 per cent of the Arab population participated in the elections. It is this proportional increase which is the only valid indication of changes in voting patterns. Ninety-three per cent of the Arab vote went to incumbent Mayor Teddy Kolek, and almost the same amount to his One Jerusalem list for the council.

A VETERAN East Jerusalem newspaper editor said the day after the elections that no one could really deny that there had been freer participation this time than ever before. But he pointed out that the additional votes had come, by and

large, from the same sectors that always voted in the municipal elections — the semi-rural suburbs of Jerusalem like Silwan, Abu Tor, Beit Safafa and the Suwaira Beduin.

In these areas, the traditional practice of using the *mukhtar*, the village head, to bring in votes was unchanged, and Teddy Kolek's team of experienced Arabists were adept at utilizing their long-established contacts and smooth campaign machinery.

East Jerusalem's Arab intelligentsia did not participate, apart from those directly employed by Israeli agencies such as the municipality, doctors and nurses who work with Kupat Holim Chalit and school teachers and principals. These people also constituted the main body

of pro-Kolek local activists in East Jerusalem.

One of Kolek's aides in the Arab sector said that there was something of a change in attitude to these activists among their neighbours. "In the past, they were subject to far stronger pressures than they were this time."

Another change noted by people in the Arab affairs section of City Hall was an increase in the number of women voters. Some 3,000 Arab women are estimated to have come to the polling booths, an increase of about 50 per cent over the last elections.

ANWAR NUSSEIBEH, former Jordanian defence minister and an acknowledged leader of East Jerusalem's Arabs, said in a TV in-

terview this week that Kolek benefited from his long-established contacts with the city's Arab population and his projected image of an attitude of "live and let live." The Likud candidate, Shlomo Toussia-Cohen "was not helped" by his association with former defence minister Ariel Sharon, said Nusseibeh, despite the veteran Jerusalem lawyer's fluency in Arabic.

Morris Zilka, Kolek's adviser on Arab affairs, said he believed that even if Jordan and the PLO had been more actively opposed to Arab participation in the elections, those who did vote would still have done so because of their fear of a Likud-dominated council.

Relations with Jordan and the external leadership of the PLO have always been a complex amalgam of local pressure exerted for the external political interests of these parties and internally-invited pressure which provides an excuse for certain actions. In the run-up to the local elections there was no evidence of any Jordanian interest, while the PLO's response was late and confused when it did come into play.

The newspaper *Al-Fajr*, one of the recognized pro-PLO voices in the area, published an editorial a few days before the elections repeating

the standard argument that participation in the elections effectively recognized the "unilateral reunification of the city." But the paper also ran a translation of an article by *Davar* columnist Danny Rubinstein, calling on East Jerusalem to vote precisely because of the danger of a Likud victory.

In Shuafat particularly, a group of young activists called for a boycott of the elections and daubed the slogans referred to at the beginning of this article. But in the past, this kind of activity was far more widespread throughout the Arab suburbs.

Another East Jerusalem editor acknowledged that the activity of all the nationalist circles had been weakened, partly because of the activities of the West Bank civil administration and partly because of the rebellion within the PLO.

Zilka thinks that the election results showed a pattern of increasing realism on the part of the local population when it came to local issues. "If this positive dynamic continues, I wouldn't be surprised if we see Arab candidates in the next municipal elections," he said.

LIKE PALESTINIANS on the West Bank, East Jerusalemites have adopted an attitude of quiet resignation to the apparent demise of the

PLO and Arafat. But that has no detectable effect on the intensity of their national aspirations.

"I will not deny that the situation is critical," said Akram Haniya of the pro-PLO *A-Sha'ab*. "But because of the Israeli occupation, there simply must be some kind of national idea for the Palestinians, which is represented by the PLO." Palestinian nationalism "is like a genie released from a bottle. It can't be forced back into the same situation as 20 years ago."

Nusseibeh, generally considered a pro-Jordanian figure in the Palestinian political map, said in his TV interview that "as long as there is a cause, there is a need for that cause to be represented." The legitimate representative of that cause is the PLO, he added.

Two remarks at a private dinner party in an East Jerusalem home earlier this week are also indicative of the mood:

"If we don't wake up, we shall find out that our demands will soon be for equal civil rights rather than national rights," noted a lecturer at one of the West Bank universities. His host responded with a rhetorical question addressed to both his Palestinian and Israeli guests: "Are you not as tired of it all as we are?"

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

President and prophets

By YEHEZKEL LANDAU

"You know, I turn back to your ancient prophets in the Old Testament and the signs foretelling Armageddon, and I find myself wondering if — if we're the generation that's going to see that come about, I don't know if you've noted any of those prophecies lately, but believe me, they certainly describe the times we're going through."

President Ronald Reagan, in a phone conversation with Tom Dine of AIPAC, the pro-Israel lobbying group on Capitol Hill, before the bombing attack on U.S. Marine Headquarters in Beirut.

AS AMERICAN resolve was being tested by Syrian and Soviet responses to the Marine deployment in Beirut, the leader of the Free World used a public telephone call to unburden himself of some dire apprehensions (as reported by Wolf Blitzer in the *Jerusalem Post*, October 28). If any other person had referred to prophetic scripture as the grounding for an apocalyptic scenario, we could dismiss such foreboding as a symptom of melancholy brought on by the cruel realities of our time — perhaps mitigated by the "consoling" expectation that much of this sinful world will soon meet its deserved destruction.

An increasing number of Christian preachers and lay people, some of them professing great love for Israel, are today quoting passages in Ezekiel, Jeremiah and Isaiah, along with Gospel texts and the Book of Revelation in the New Testament, to support their belief in an imminent global cataclysm. The mass appeal of such apocalypticism is evidenced by the huge readership for books like Hal Lindsey's *The Late Great Planet Earth* and *The 1980's: Countdown to Armageddon*. This kind of Christian eschatology is unsettling to most Jews,

and to a great many Christians, for it reflects an other-worldly escapism and a dualistic cosmology that anticipates with pious rapture the final, violent denouement between the forces of Good and Evil. In Christian tradition, Armageddon represents the cosmic triumph of God over Satan, Light over Darkness, Christ over the anti-Christ.

When an evangelical preacher uses this End-of-Days symbolism, Jews and less enraptured Christians can understand it as part of his vocation to reassure the faithful. But when an incumbent president of the U.S. uses such imagery in referring to the power struggles in the Middle East, one has good reason to be concerned, even alarmed. For he is one of the two human beings on this earth with the power to turn such apocalyptic fantasies into reality by unleashing an arsenal of doomsday weapons.

IN JEWISH tradition, biblical prophecy is not a foretelling of inevitable doom or destruction. Rather, it is a timely warning combined with a promise based on the covenantal bond between God and His people. The prophet chastises his own community, above all the corrupt establishment, for the sins which have estranged the people from the Almighty.

Prophecy is not synonymous with prediction. When the future is foreseen and foretold, it is not an unconditional, inevitable future. The outcome, whether redemptive or destructive, is always conditional — for it is dependent on human behaviour in response to God's Word.

The prophetic appeal can only be understood within the framework of the covenant, that central biblical idea which applies not only to the hand between the Jewish people

and God, but also to the more inclusive relationship between the Creator and all of humanity (symbolized by the rainbow shown to Noah and his family after the Flood). Whatever punishment, whatever suffering, whatever calamities God's people may undergo, the covenant is everlasting and redemption will finally blossom to bless all nations.

Apocalyptic thinking breaks this redemptive chain running throughout history, and makes a mockery of any notion of salvation. It is true that Judaism — especially during the time of the Second Temple, the immediate antecedent of Christianity — has its own Messianic *midrashim* that include cataclysmic visions of the End of Days. The *Qumran* scrolls demonstrate that the first century of the Common Era was rife with such apocalyptic hopes and dreams, as the Jews suffered increasingly under Roman oppression. And there are several cryptic passages in earlier prophetic literature — particularly Ezekiel, Daniel and Zechariah — which can be interpreted in such a light if one chooses. Over the two millennia of exile and persecution, such visions of cosmic upheaval often served to comfort the Jews as they awaited the Messianic redemption that would bring them home to the Land of Israel as a self-governing and free people.

PRESIDENT Reagan referred to "the times we're going through." What do the events of the past generation suggest in the light of biblical prophecy? To which prophetic vision should we look for

inspiration and guidance — the few cryptic passages in scripture that mention God's wrath against the enemies of Israel, or the far more frequent exhortations against callousness and corruption by these lonely champions of justice and righteousness?

It is no doubt consoling to a political leader to identify himself and his nation with the people of God, and to demonize his political adversary so that the other becomes not only the obstacle to furthering the national interest but also Satan incarnate. The Children of Darkness versus the Children of Light.

In an age of ultimate weaponry, capable of annihilating the entire human family, such dualistic ideologies and apocalyptic fantasies are understandable — and terribly dangerous. They are symptoms of a mental disease that threatens to spread and become terminal. All of us would then fall victim to self-fulfilled nightmares, not prophecies. Biblical psychology acknowledges the sinfulness of all human beings, including the prophets themselves. When we project evil onto our enemies and ignore our own sins, we are fuelling the polarization which has bred countless wars and helped to make humanity an endangered species.

The history of our time includes not only the Holocaust, the most demonic drama ever enacted on the human stage, but also the resurrection of the "dry bones" of Israel in the Jewish homeland. Is this not a "sign of the times" in the direction of historical continuity and promise, a sign of prophetic hope as the

Israeli national anthem "Hatikva" expresses? But even this miraculous restoration is conditioned on the implementation of justice and righteousness, as the prophet Isaiah declares (1:27): "Zion will be redeemed through justice, and all those who return to her through righteousness."

We cannot count on some Divine insurance plan to protect us whatever our actions — just as we cannot afford to be fatalistic about the future. We need to remember always that the choice between Good and Evil; Blessing and Curse, Life and Death on this fragile planet is in our hands.

A PRESIDENT of the United States, or a prime minister of Israel, ought to engage in some prophetic self-criticism in the exercise of political power. At the same time that Soviet or Syrian aggression is deterred by military means, a faithful defender of democracy and biblical values should also seek ways in which his limited resources may not be devoured by armaments while the root causes of most conflicts — poverty, hunger, and political oppression — continue to fester. It is these conditions of human misery and degradation throughout the world which provide fertile ground for Soviet, Cuban or Syrian adventurism in the name of the deprived masses — whether they be Salvadorans, Africans or Palestinians.

The true prophetic spirit today would address these root conditions of injustice, instead of branding the Eastern bloc nations, or the Syrians, or the Iranians as the "Children of Darkness" who will be vanquished at Armageddon by the virtuous defenders of the true faith executing God's wrath. As a devout Catholic friend observes, such a political theology boils down to this perverse parody of John 3:16: "God so loved the world that He sent it World War III."

A FAITHFUL prophetic witness from the last World War, one who can inspire all biblical believers, was the German pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer, executed by the Nazis

after he joined a plot to assassinate Hitler. Writing at the end of 1942, just a few months before he would be arrested and jailed, Bonhoeffer composed the following lines, which include a reference to the faith of Jeremiah, tested at a time when the prophet himself was imprisoned: "For most people, the compulsory abandonment of planning for the future means that they are forced back into living just for the moment, irresponsibly, frivolously, or resignedly; some few dream longingly of better times to come, and try to forget the present."

"We find both these courses equally impossible, and there remains for us only the very narrow way, often extremely difficult to find, of living every day as if it were our last, and yet living in faith and

responsibility as though there were to be a great future: 'Houses and fields and vineyards shall again be bought in this land,' proclaims Jeremiah (32:15), in paradoxical contrast to his prophecies of woe, just before 'the destruction' of the Holy City. It is a sign from God and a pledge of a fresh start and a great future, just when all seems black."

"Thinking and acting for the sake of the coming generation, but being ready to go any day without fear or anxiety — that, in practice, is the spirit in which we are forced to live. It is not easy to be brave and keep that spirit alive, but it is imperative."

The writer, who lectures on Judaism and Jewish-Christian relations, is active in the religious Zionist peace movement. *Oz VeChalom*.

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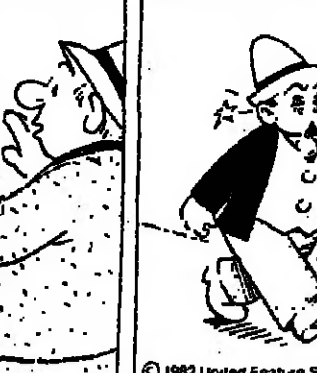
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סוכן אלפי

COURAGEOUSLY, a Soviet scholar has spoken out against the anti-Jewish writings and discrimination now so prevalent in the Soviet Union. His name is Dr. Ivan Martynov, and his protest comes in an open letter to the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

In his letter, Martynov appeals to all Soviet scholars to renounce the anti-Jewish policies and anti-Semitism of the world of Soviet scholarship. He is the first non-Jewish scholar to do so.

Many westerners have asked, why do no non-Jewish scholars speak out inside the Soviet Union on behalf of their fellow Jewish scholars? In his letter, Martynov breaks the mould of silence. He also invites other non-Jews like himself to join him in denouncing Soviet anti-Semitic writers. His letter calls for a public debate inside the Soviet Union. Such a call is an act of great courage. Martynov deserves the deepest gratitude of all true lovers of the Russian genius, and all enemies of the anti-Semitic publications, posters and cartoons which proliferate today throughout the Soviet Union.

MARTYNOV opens his courageous letter by denouncing the popular Soviet historian, Lev Korneev, who in a recent issue of the Leningrad magazine *Neva*, described Adolf Eichmann as a "victim of Zionist terrorists."

Korneev also argued, in his *Neva* article, that the figure of six million Jewish dead in the Holocaust is "two to three times" exaggerated. Such a claim, Martynov charges, is a propagation of "the ideas of the modern American professor, anti-Semitic Arthur Butz."

Martynov publicly rebukes his colleague Korneev for this "blasphemous" suggestion. He also points out that Korneev has claimed that so-called "Zionists" inside the Soviet Union attempt to blacken Soviet national history and the Soviet cultural heritage.

In his letter of protest, Martynov points out that there is no real difference in current Soviet anti-Semitic writing between those who are denounced as "Zionists" and all Soviet Jews "who are aware of their Jewishness."

MARTYNOV notes that Korneev and other anti-Semites have also claimed that there has been an "excessive emphasis" on the contribution of Jewish scientists and artists in their role in the history of those peoples whose civilization they have adopted. This, Martynov argues, is a "falsification" which brings "shame" on the Soviet people — his people.

THERE IS MUCH that unites the Jews of Israel and of the U.S., but on some important issues — especially political matters — their views are an ocean apart.

This is the impression conveyed by a new survey by Hanoach Smith, well-known for his television predictions and analysis of election results. In his just released survey, entitled "Attitudes of Israelis Towards America and American Jews," the results are compared with corresponding research by Sieve Cohen of Brandeis University on the "Attitudes of American Jews Toward Israel and Israelis." Both studies were commissioned by the Institute on American-Israeli Relations of the American Jewish Committee.

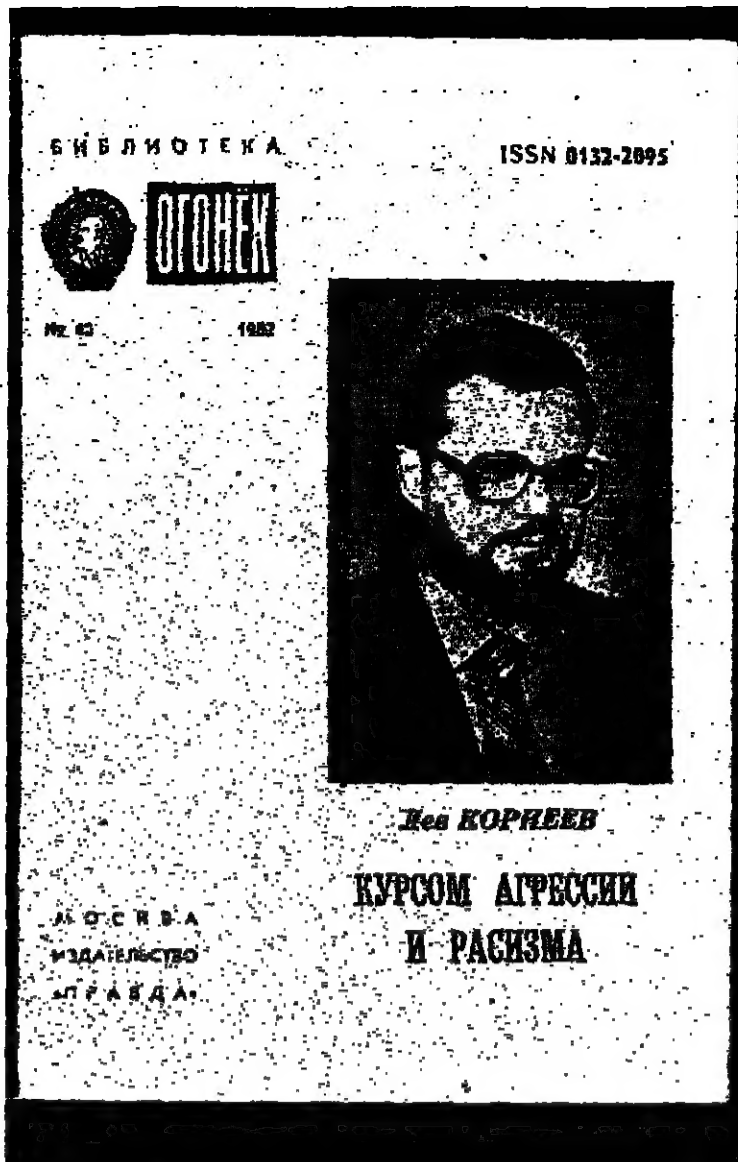
Both groups were close in agreement that American support for Israel is in America's interest, but there was still a 12 point difference: 91 per cent of American Jews polled agreed with the statement, but just 79 per cent of the Israeli Jews. Response was nearly identical among Americans and Israelis asked about the possibility of the U.S. ceasing to be a firm ally of Israel. "If it comes to the crunch, will few non-Jews come to Israel's aid in its struggle to survive?" Some 54 per cent of the American sample answered positively, compared to just 42 per cent of the Israelis. Foreign-born Israelis were more similar to the Americans in their view, but more Israeli-born Jews did not agree.

How do Israelis perceive Presi-

British historian Martin Gilbert describes an appeal by a non-Jewish Soviet scientist for an end to anti-Semitism and for an acknowledgement of the Jewish contribution to Soviet endeavours.

Scholar's plea over Russia's 'dangerous tradition'

Right: The front page of one of Korneev's most recent pamphlets, in which he states that the figure of six million Holocaust deaths is "two to three times exaggerated." This copy of the pamphlet, which is published by the Pravda publishing house, was bought by the author at a kiosk on a Moscow boulevard.



Martynov explains that, as a contributor to the magazine *Neva* himself, he can no longer keep silent while that magazine continues to publish anti-Semitic articles. He is, he explains, a Russian, a Russian Orthodox Christian by religion, brought up in a Russian home, "for whom Russian culture is both my life's work and gives meaning to my existence."

In a rare glimpse, for any Soviet citizen, of his upbringing and background, Martynov tells of the influence of Jews in his own life. Since his "first steps in science," he explains, he had "always worked in close contact with Jews, and was aware of their 'deepest respect for, and contribution to, Russian history, life and culture."

"EVERYTHING that is good in me," Martynov declares, "I owe to the Jews." He goes on to explain that it was his schoolteacher, a Jewess, who taught him in his youth "to understand and to love Russian literature and folklore," the main subject of his subsequent scientific work.

Later, as a student, he was helped by two teachers, both of them Jewish, both of them "brilliant experts in Russian bibliography." These two Jewish scholars, Martynov points out, were "talented disseminators of Russian culture," contrary to the claims made by "ignoramuses" that the Jews have made no such contributions.

Martynov goes on to write of his "long years of friendship and fruitful scientific co-operation" with two

Soviet Jews who subsequently emigrated from the Soviet Union on Israeli invitation (the only way a Soviet Jew can leave). Both of these men, Martynov stresses, "worked actively for the benefit of Russia and achieved significant results." Yet both are among those accused in the Soviet Press of trying to "blacken" Soviet culture.

MARTYNOV then describes the pressures and barriers to Jewish scholarship in the Soviet Union, even when the Jews concerned were working to enhance the study of purely Russian themes and researches — the elucidation of Russian history and literature.

One such Jewish scholar, he reveals, was not allowed to defend his doctoral thesis "on the origins of

Russian Slavophilism." It was only when he reached the United States that he was able to do so. A second scholar, also a Jew, was unable to obtain any official recognition, or even an official mention, of his discovery of a lost 19th-century Russian library of permanent importance to Russian literature. This discovery, writes Martynov, "did not bring my friend any scientific titles, trips abroad or other signs of appreciation bestowed by society upon authors revealing such sensational discoveries."

Even when the missing library was restored to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the director of the library of the academy "did not even find it necessary to mention the name of the person who had discovered it." Why not? Because that

person was a Jew who had emigrated.

THIS CASE, says Martynov, is part of what he calls the "fallacious and dangerous tradition" that has grown in the Soviet Union during the past few years according to which "the emigration or repatriation of a Jewish scientist from the USSR, no matter what his future political position will be, automatically imposes a 'taboo' on his works and on mentioning his very name."

Martynov gives a number of examples of how books by Jewish scholars — books already published by Soviet publishing houses and "approved for publication by the Soviet censors" — were "removed" from bookstores and public libraries, and even from specialist libraries of scientific literature, once that scholar emigrated. From that moment, every reference to the author's scientific work in other scholarly publications was either removed altogether or, where co-authorship was involved, replaced by the words "and others." The Jewish author thus becomes anonymous. His name no longer appears in the catalogues and bibliographies of the subject he has so long enhanced: only the words "and others."

At the end of the 20th century, Martynov remarks with wry humour, Russian publications will have "a lot of trouble" with the "incredibly prolific and extremely versatile author who appears under the strange pen name 'and others.'"

FOR THE first time, in Martynov's letter, a Soviet scholar reveals yet another facet of anti-Jewish discrimination. Jewish scholars in the Soviet Union, he writes, solely in the "interests of Russian culture," allow their discoveries to be published under the names of other, non-Jewish, colleagues.

In this way, they make their contribution to Russian scholarship, but without any chance of recognition. These are the same people, Martynov points out, who are allegedly striving to "exaggerate" at any price their role in Russian scholarship.

"I find it shameful and painful," Martynov adds, "to realize that for a number of years I agreed, because of my weakness and faint-heartedness (even though my friends who left the USSR had persistently asked me to do so), to the publication, under my name only, of papers on which we worked together."

By this device, Martynov comments, he was himself assisting "in artificially minimizing the role of scientists 'of Jewish origin' in the history of Russian culture."

Without this device, there was no way that these researches could become known. Yet with it, by dropping their names, important Jewish contributions to Soviet research will never be known, and the name of the Jewish scholar is lost. Someone else, a non-Jew, receives the credit.

MARTYNOV pleads for an end to this hiding of the Soviet Jewish contribution. He starts the process of change in his own letter, naming those Jewish scholars to whose articles he attached his own name, replacing theirs.

"Having realized and strongly condemned my mistake," Martynov writes, "I appeal hereby to all my Soviet colleagues" — and there follows his appeal:

"1. To fight resolutely for the cancellation of all the discriminatory measures against scientists of 'Jewish origin' who emigrated or repatriated from the USSR, including their right to take out with them their unpublished works and scientific materials (if the latter are not of a classified character, or contain slanderous fabrications on the state system of the USSR, or are planned group projects)."

"2. Not to publish their works in publishing houses and publications that discriminate against scientists 'of Jewish origin' who emigrated or repatriated from the USSR."

"3. To condemn mercilessly and to expel from the scientific community L.A. Korneev, a professionally bankrupt ignoramus and falsifier who disseminates the most inveterate Black Hundred type of anti-Semitism on the pages of the Soviet press under the guise of a struggle against international Zionism."

MARTYNOV'S appeal is not mere words. At the same time, he has resigned his own post-doctoral title which, he argued, had been put "to shame" and discredited by the title conferred on the anti-Semitic writer Korneev.

As well as resigning his title, Martynov has demanded "a public discussion of his reasons" at the Scientific Council of the Leningrad Institute of Culture.

"I also demand," Martynov's letter ends, "that my open letter to the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences be published in the Soviet scientific press."

Martynov's appeal is not anti-Soviet. On the contrary, it is an appeal to redress a wrong against Soviet Jewry, and to re-establish the reputation of Soviet scholarship.

Looking at each other

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH/Jerusalem Post Reporter

dent Ronald Reagan's attitude towards the Jewish State? Thirty-six per cent saw him as generally friendly; 36 per cent said he was neutral or had mixed feelings; and 19 per cent said he was generally unfriendly. The American Jewish sample answered respectively 33, 44 and 17 per cent.

The two groups were quite different when asked whether American Jewish organizations and individuals should feel free to criticize publicly the government and policies of Israel. Sixty per cent of American Jews agreed that American Jewish organizations should feel free to criticize, and 57 per cent thought individuals should also be allowed to voice criticism, compared to 45 per cent and 42 per cent respectively of the Israelis. Asked whether Jews should not vote for candidates who are unfriendly to Israel, 73 per cent of the Americans accepted this idea, compared to just 56 per cent for the Israelis.

Half of the Americans and 44 per cent of the Israelis agreed that the policies of then-premier Menachem Begin and his government hurt Israel in the U.S. But among Israelis

of African or Asian origin, only 29 per cent agreed with the statement.

TWENTY-NINE per cent of those Israelis interviewed had visited the U.S., and 44 per cent had relatives there. Over 60 per cent of both the American and Israeli Jews agreed that anti-Semitism may become a serious problem in the U.S.

While 65 per cent of the Israelis thought anti-Semitism is currently not a serious problem for American Jews, 43 per cent of American Jews were seriously concerned about anti-Semitism. Just 27 per cent of American Jews who were asked whether virtually all positions of influence are open to American Jews believed they were, while 59 per cent of the Israelis thought American Jews could get any job they liked.

Only 36 per cent of the Israelis thought life in the U.S. is really good for its Jews, and 29 per cent said that the good life for American Jews can't last for long. Fifty-nine per cent of the Israelis said that most American Jews think of themselves mainly as Americans, and not as Jews, and 70 per cent said most American Jews don't think of their country as *Galut*.

Israelis appear to be seriously worried about the survival of American Jews as Jews. Seventy-four per cent agreed that the influence of assimilation is so great that they are in danger of not surviving as Jews; even 72 per cent of secular Israelis agreed with this.

ONE OF the most surprising finds was that 44 per cent of secular Israelis agreed that "only strong Orthodox religion can save American Jews from assimilating." Of the entire Israeli sample, 55 per cent agreed, and 70 of the Orthodox Israelis polled concurred. Asked whether Reform and Conservative Judaism lead to assimilation, 31 per cent of Israelis agreed, 47 per cent disagreed and 22 per cent were not sure.

As for Zionism, 58 per cent of the Israelis believe that America is *Galut* and that the Jews there should come en masse on aliyah, but 77 per cent said there is at present no chance for significant aliyah from the U.S.

Seventy per cent of the Israelis want UJA money to be sent to Israel, while only 14 per cent think more should be going to strengthening Jewish life there with less money coming to Israel.

There is great divergence between American and Israeli Jews on the matter of Israeli emigration. *Yerida* apparently is still a bad word in Israel. Seventy per cent of the Israelis said that Israelis who emigrate are "doing something wrong," but only 16 per cent of the American Jews agreed with that statement.

As for Israeli political figures, American Jews had the most

positive opinion of Abba Eban as a political leader, with 61 per cent giving him a "very favourable" rating, compared to an 8 per cent rating by the Israelis. American Jews gave Menachem Begin a 34 per cent positive rating (the Israelis, 29 per cent); Yitzhak Navon, 22 per cent (the Israelis 53 per cent); Yitzhak Rabin, 26 per cent (the Israelis, 19 per cent); Shimon Peres 19 per cent (the Israelis, 3 per cent); and Ariel Sharon 22 per cent, with a similar 20 per cent among Israelis.

The percentage of Americans and Israelis willing for Israel to offer territorial compromise in the West Bank in return for credible guarantees for peace was nearly identical: about 42 per cent.

But on the question of retaining permanent control over Judea and Samaria, the Americans were more dovish: 42 per cent favoured this compared to 56 per cent of the Israelis. Asked about talking to the PLO if that organization recognized Israel and ceased terrorism, 70 per cent of American Jews favoured talks, while only 48 per cent of the Israelis did.

Perhaps surprisingly, 38 per cent of the Israelis were concerned that continued Israeli occupation of the territories would erode Israel's democratic and humanitarian character, compared to only 26 per cent of the American Jews.

Another great divergence was found when the two populations were asked whether Israelis who strongly criticize some of their government's policies are bad for Israel: 60 per cent of the Israelis answered positively, and only 17 per cent of the Americans did.

More than twice as many Israelis

— 51 per cent — agreed that Israel's commitment to democratic values had eroded in recent years, compared to 24 per cent of the U.S. Jews.

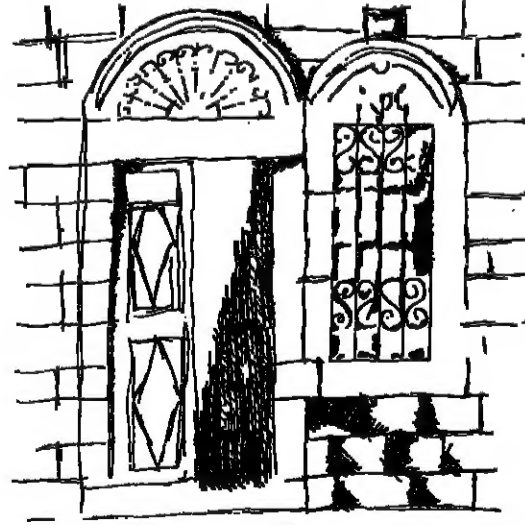
Some 79 per cent of U.S. Jews thought Israel should grant Conservative and Reform rabbis the same status as Orthodox rabbis, and only 47 per cent of the Israelis thought so. Both groups were quite optimistic that the social gap between Ashkenazi and Sephardi Jews in Israel would disappear within a

generation.

Smith notes in conclusion that just as Israelis expressed greater faith in the security of American Jews than they did themselves, American Jews expressed greater confidence in the strength of Israeli democracy than the Israelis did themselves. But both agreed that the ties between the two communities were strong and lasting, and that despite any short-range differences between them, their future was inextricably linked.

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Venue: WIZO House, 38 Sderot David Hamelech, Tel Aviv

הַצִּיּוּן הַחָדָשׁ MA'ARIV HA'ARETZ

All classified advertisements for Friday submitted to Matiah Mahadash head office by 5 p.m. Thursday preceding publication appear in this section

German Colony, in Arab house, 3% large, 1st floor, quiet, 98,000. Ke-Li.	34070, Q2-24069.	Pierre Acemir (McKaur Haumi). Beautiful cupboards, renovations.	Sweden in Tilo Bici. 55,000 + 1, 105, 02-30955, 02-854999.
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[illegible]

mat fishkol, must sell, 4, dinner

Simon, pretty flat, 4%, view
wonderful, well kept and invested in,
reasonable price. Arad, 690263.
Simon, 6. 3rd floor, double con-
ditions, immediate. TAC, 611764.
Seldan.
Mordechai Heller, 4%, direct.
southern, renovated, view, ex-
clusive to Personal.. 226337-8.

[illegible][illegible]

Si Hakarem, 4 1/2 balconies.

[illegible]

1,000' Mikulicz Realty 3420

10. Haneeman Yuni, 235258
 11. Hakeem, centre, 5% loose
 12. H arranged, '10,000' Roman
 13. Hakeem, centre, 5% loose
 14. H arranged, double centre, val
 15. Hakeem, centre, 5% loose
 16. H arranged, 3% like, 4 [104q] l
 17. Hakeem, centre, 5% loose
 18. H arranged, gran view, (20-7184)
 19. H, lo, 4, 55,000 only! 102q, m
 20. H, south, Kedi, 22271, 22280
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 99. H, south, Kedi, 22271, 22280
 100. H, south, Kedi, 22271, 22280

0' Hanemann Yoni, 2325
midan.

non Hamaziv, immediate, Nat. 4
none, solar boiler, balconies
7737.

026.1

[illegible]

026.1

Trial	Control	MCI	AD
1	95	85	75
2	95	85	75
3	95	80	70
4	95	78	68
5	95	75	65

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

UK OFFICIAL

(Continued from Page One)

which had deliberately gone ahead with the arrangements, ignoring the Israeli warnings. The consulate was therefore responsible for the unpleasant way the visit ended. The consulate is responsible for contacts with Palestinians in the West Bank, but it is the embassy in Tel Aviv which deals with Gaza.

Donald Hamley, the consul-general, said last night there was precedent for the Israelis allowing Palestinian mayors and other leaders under restriction orders to come to Jerusalem to meet visiting ministers. He recalled the September 1980 visit by the Luxembourg Foreign Minister, Gaston Thorn, who was the EEC commissioner at the time.

"The Israeli reaction as conveyed to me was that they were not happy with our request, but it was not a clear no," Hamley said. He explained that Luce's tight schedule and a long-observed ban on visiting ministers going into the West Bank, which is regarded as occupied territory, did not allow him to go and see Shakh's in Nablus or Khalaf in Ramallah.

Security forces placed the deposed mayor of Nablus, Bassam Shakh, under one-day house arrest yesterday morning and also prevented his colleagues from Ramallah, Karim Khalaf, and the chairman of the Gaza Red Crescent Society, Dr. Haider Abdel Shafi, from leaving their towns. All three men are recognized PLO spokesmen in the territories.

A spokesman for the Judea and Samaria Civil Administration said yesterday that Shakh's had been un-

der house arrest "for his own security."

The visiting U.S. Undersecretary of State, Lawrence Eagleburger, is due to tour the West Bank and meet some Palestinians tomorrow. American consular officials here would not provide any details, but confirmed that "he would be spending the day with us."

Luce last visited Jerusalem 20 years ago. He spent yesterday morning seeing the development of the city. He crossed the Allenby Bridge into Jordan late yesterday and is to go on to Cairo.

A mid-morning working meeting was planned to include Shakh's, Shafi, Jerusalem Electric Company chairman Anwar Nusseibeh and Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij. Nusseibeh demonstratively left the meeting on hearing of the restrictions placed on the other participants and it was only Freij who held a one-hour discussion with Luce, which both sides later termed "useful."

Freij said that he had complained about Israeli settlements and had given his view that there were no political solutions in view. He urged the EEC to be more active in promoting a settlement for the Palestinians and asked for more economic aid for the territories. Shakh's was also informed yesterday that the military authorities would not allow him to leave the West Bank to travel to the U.S. to receive the freedom of the city of Livorno in Michigan. Shakh's had also asked to go to the U.S. to receive medical treatment, but the military authorities say the only purpose of his journey is political.

PARLEY

(Continued from Page One)

diplomatic offensive. Berri said the conference would suspend activities during Jemayel's absence and resume talks after his return.

Berri went on to describe the resolution as "not a solution" to the issue of Israeli occupation. "It's a step to arrive at a solution," he added.

Asked whether he thought the resolution meant the May 17 agreement was dead, Berri replied "I think it was born dead."

Earlier, Jemayel held marathon talks with opposition figures in an attempt to find compromise language which would set aside Lebanon's pact with Israel.

Both pro-government and opposition sources said the delegates to the Lebanese National Reconciliation Conference were moving toward a compromise which would avoid outright abrogation of the May 17 accord but ensure that concessions it grants Israel would not go into effect.

A well-informed opposition source told reporters his group, which includes Druse warrior Walid Jumblatt, had "a maximalist and a minimalist" position regarding the agreement, under which Israel agreed to withdraw its troops from Lebanon in return for economic, political and security guarantees.

The source said the opposition would accept a "freeze" rather than outright cancellation — "if freezing means it's dead."

A Christian source, when asked if the agreement would be "frozen," replied, "oh definitely."

PRICE OF RECOVERY

(Continued from Page One)

Uzan's proposals to receive serious consideration.

Changes in health and education fees, he said, would be discussed in the framework of a general survey of transfer payments at Sunday's cabinet meeting.

Cohen-Oragad conceded that his new economic policies would bring about a temporary increase in unemployment, and would cause a drop in production during the initial period.

One industry areas, such as development towns, would get special consideration in this respect. "We must deal with local problems," he said. "But that does not mean that we should set a country-wide policy because of problems in development towns."

There would be considerable pressure, he said, to move workers into export-oriented industries. And, he disclosed, a bill would be presented to the Knesset next week increasing (from 40 to 60 kms.) the distance from his home within which a job-seeker must accept a job offered by the labour exchange. The new law, Cohen-Oragad said, would also tighten the definition of "appropriate work," preventing some employment-hunters from rejecting positions without sufficient reason.

Much of the unemployment, he said, would come in the services and in the construction industry. He predicted that many workers from the territories would again look for jobs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. For these workers, the possibility of employment in neighbouring

countries was also an option, he said.

The minister did not approve of proposals to cut the amount of foreign currency that Israelis can take abroad from \$3,000 per capita to \$1,500. "That just invites people to go the black market to buy their dollars," he said.

Nor does he intend to make it illegal for Israelis to keep the foreign cash they already hold — "That would make them law-breakers retroactively."

He hoped that when the current turmoil had subsided, Israelis would make their way to the banks to deposit their dollars, thus taking advantage of "more attractive" interest rates in Patam accounts.

Cohen-Oragad said that he sees "no reason to change the liquidity of Patam, foreign-currency-linked accounts of local residents. In fact, he hinted that an increase in the interest rates the banks offer on Patam accounts would make them a more attractive investment for Israelis.

Questioned about wage linkage, Cohen-Oragad said that there was "a need to re-examine all of the wage-price structures." He indicated that the government planned "to maintain current levels of subsidies at 50 to 55 per cent for a substantial period." That, he said, "demands periodic increases, in keeping with current inflation."

The promise to maintain current levels did not seem to apply to power rates, with Cohen-Oragad saying that the deficit of the Electric Corporation would have to be cut "by a substantial amount" within the next year.

Asked about the effect of the cuts on national projects, Cohen-Oragad said that the Lavi fighter-plane development "is being carried out with maximum efficiency." There would be no new cuts, he said, in the Med-Dead Sea Canal budget, since the budget, together with that of the rest of the Energy Ministry, had been trimmed back in August.

The cost of the IDF's presence in Lebanon, the minister emphasized, should not be considered in purely economic terms. He called it a "matter of survival," as part of the defence of the northern frontier.

Cohen-Oragad, who is building a home in the West Bank settlement of Ariel, said that the settlement budget would be affected by the cuts "in proportion to its share of the total expenditure."

He pointed out that two-thirds of the \$400 million allocated to settlement in Judea, Samaria and Gaza was earmarked for non-controversial projects inside the Alon Plan lines.

"Only the remaining third — which in its total only amounts to six-tenths of a per cent of the entire budget — goes to those settlements on which there is substantial public controversy," he said.

HAIFA BLAZE

(Continued from Page One)

oldest natural pine forests in the country.

The fire-brigade spokesman said that more than 100 people and 25 fire engines, including five from the Israel Defence Forces, were involved in fighting the blaze. Their task was made more difficult because of strong easterly winds which fanned the flames from tree to tree, and also because of the rocky terrain.

The fire fighters formed a defensive line along a narrow fire-break track only a few metres from the border of the wildlife reserve. As they extinguished the fire in one area, flames burst out in other sections of woodland. Tall pine trees, which had taken years to reach their full size, crashed to the ground as flames leaped eagerly along their trunks and branches.

Salman Abu Rukn of the Nature Reserve Authority's Green Patrol stopped for a moment on a ridge overlooking the fire-ravaged area and said it would take years for the greenery and wildlife to return.

While he was speaking, planes

came in low to spray water on areas where the fire was fiercest, but minutes later the flames broke out again. The planes returned to Haifa airport where they were resupplied with water and returned again to again to the blaze.

Meanwhile, itim reports, large teams of fire fighters fought a blaze which broke out between the Trappist monastery in Latrun and Kibbutz Nahshon. Investigators believe it started when workers using welding machinery on irrigation pipes accidentally set fire to brush. Before the fire was brought under control late in the afternoon, it had caused millions of shekels of damage to avocado, and peach orchards and to a Jewish National Fund forest. Two crop-dusting planes helped five-fighters deal with the blaze.

In Western Galilee, dozens of brushfires kept firemen busy yesterday. Among the larger fires was one which broke out near Kibbutz Yehiam.

Investigators said that a fire near Beit Haemek, a Western Galilee kibbutz, was the work of arsonists.

BUDGET CUT

(Continued from Page One)

Histadrut and the employers. He said this was "a necessary step to get the economy moving in the right direction — increased agriculture and industrial production aimed for export."

He was speaking to a delegation of the Coordinating Committee of the Economic Organizations, composed of Eli Hurvitz, David Stern, Eliahu Izakson, and Avner Ben-Yakar, who respectively head the Manufacturers Association, the Federation of Contractors, the Farmers Federation, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce.

Present at the meeting was Gideon Pat, minister of Industry and Trade.

The delegates thanked him for the "reversal" of the government's policies, and Hurvitz said that if "all sides really coordinated their efforts, exports could increase by \$2 billion within two years, from about \$3b. today to \$7b."

According to Treasury expectations the first signs of improvement in the country's economic situation will be felt within half a year when imports will start falling considerably.

The ministerial committee's deliberations will be followed on Sunday by a full cabinet debate on the proposed cuts. The Treasury expects the ministers to support Cohen-Oragad's Education Minister Zevulun Hammer on the proposed cuts in the education budget and the amount to be paid for the proposed education licence.

The Treasury has indicated that after the current talks on cuts ended it will enter deliberations with the Bank of Israel on the management of monetary policies.

This was interpreted yesterday by economic observers as meaning that the regulation of credits may be changed. Observers said that the Treasury may try to limit institutional arrangements such as the use of credit cards or the amount of overdrafts to the public.

The Treasury has admitted that unemployment will grow in the coming months, but described the figure of 100,000 unemployed which appeared yesterday in the press as "highly exaggerated."

Speaking yesterday to reporters, Cohen-Oragad did not rule out the payment of an advance on account of cost-of-living allowances to workers before January, but stressed that he will propose a reform in the structure of wage payments.

Curfews follow disturbances

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A curfew was re-imposed on the Dehaisheh refugee camp outside Bethlehem yesterday following repeated rock-throwing incidents, military sources said last night.

There was also rock-throwing at Israeli traffic moving through the Hebron. A "closure" — a mild form of curfew — was clamped on a section of the main road linking Jerusalem to Beersheba. An Israeli girl was struck in the head and sustained what were called "slight" injuries.

A similar closure was imposed on the main road near Rachel's tomb following a petrol-bomb attack on a military vehicle and a rock-attack on a bus of tourists.

In Nablus, residents of the market in the centre of the city demonstrated, causing damage to several cars in the central square. One person was slightly injured.

Walk-out at Dimona Fibres

DIMONA (Itim). — The strike at Dimona Fibres went into its second day yesterday after a meeting of the 600 workers at the plant rejected offers made by management earlier in the day.

The strike broke out after management rejected the workers' committee's demand for a 30 per cent pay hike. The workers' representatives say they should get the rise because of erosion of their wages. They say that their pay is among the lowest in the country. The demand was made last month. Management's reply to the demand came on Tuesday and the next day the company's workers went on strike.

The works committee yesterday continued consultations with the Dimona Labour Council on ways to continue the fight for better wages.

GNP up 3% in first half of 1983

Though the Treasury was talking last week about a possible drop in output, the Central Bureau of Statistics released figures yesterday that showed that Israel was undergoing an economic expansion in the first half of the year.

The statistics reveal that during the first half of 1983 the gross national product rose by 3 per cent compared to the last half of 1982. If continued, this translates to a 6 per cent annual rate of economic growth.

The figures also show that the economic expansion was based on a massive increase in private consumption, about 8 per cent in real terms. Investments showed a similar rate of growth. Public consumption declined by 5 per cent.

The figures also reflect the deteriorating state of the balance of payments. Exports fell by 1 per cent during the first half of the year. Imports rose up by 1 per cent, but by 6 per cent when military imports are not included.

MKs score the banks

By AVI TEMKIN

Fears of a light recession and criticism of banks and financial authorities were the main subjects of deliberations yesterday at the Knesset Finance Committee.

At the outset, members strongly attacked Bank of Israel Governor Moshe Mandelbaum, who did not appear, although he had been invited. A bank spokesman later told *The Jerusalem Post* that Mandelbaum had to meet Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Oragad and therefore sent one of his top aides, Victor Medina, who heads the bank's monetary department, in his stead.

Medina told the MKs that there is much uncertainty about the in-

fluence of the large fall in share prices on the business sector, since a large part of its liquid assets was in bank shares.

The Alignment's faction head in the committee, MK Adi Amori, attacked the commercial banks and the financial authorities for their role in the crisis. "It is not only Yoram Ardor who should have been punished for what happened," he said.

Amori added that the Treasury and the Bank of Israel are continuing to fail in their management of the crisis.

Amori was joined by MK Yitzhak Zeiger (Liberal), who called for the directors of the commercial banks to resign.

Relief in Argentina

THE VICTORY of Raul Alfonsín in Argentina's presidential elections this week has brought "a note of relief and optimism" to Argentina's Jewish community, according to Prof. Manuel Tenenbaum, executive director of the Latin American branch of the World Jewish Congress.

He noted that in the aftermath of the elections, which represented a stunning defeat for the Peronists, the recent anti-Semitic resurgence in the country seemed to have subsided — at least for the time being.

Alfonsín, a former congressman and co-founder of the Argentine Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, was the candidate of the Radical Civic Union, a middle-class party. He won 52 per cent of the vote, while the Peronist candidate, Lidia Luder, won 40 per cent. The Peronists have dominated Argentina's political scene since their party was founded in 1945 by Juan Peron.

Tenenbaum pointed out that the Jewish vote tended to reflect the

same patterns as the rest of the electorate and displayed a clear preference for the Radicals' Alfonsín. He stressed that the pro-Alfonsín vote of the Jewish electorate was motivated both by general considerations as well as particular Jewish concerns.

Like the average Argentine voter, the Jewish voter expressed the desire for a return to democratic institutional life, said Tenenbaum. On a strictly Jewish level, he believed that the Radical Party offered more guarantees, "due to its democratic make-up and its rejection of xenophobic trends."

The Jewish vote, he pointed out, was an important factor only in the capital, Buenos Aires, where it comprised about 9 per cent of the total. There were no Jewish candidates for any significant posts, and only a few small parties directed their campaigns specifically at winning Jewish support. These included the Social Democrat Party and the Christian Democrat Party.

Among the expectations of

Argentina's Jews following the elections — which will lead to a return to civilian rule — are the promulgation of a law outlawing anti-Semitism, the exclusion from the public school system of subjects which might irritate Jewish sensitivity, the elimination of the invisible hurdles which block Jewish access to certain public positions, and a balanced foreign policy with regard to the Middle East.

On the eve of the elections, the DAIA — the central representative body of Argentine Jewry — published a statement in the general press reaffirming its unwavering policy of complete neutrality with regard to the various political trends.

In a general assessment, Tenenbaum said that the election displayed two fundamental traits: it was undoubtedly democratic and it expressed a clear desire for change — not only with the immediate past, but also with 40 years of Peronist politics.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

THE JERUSALEM POST

HALUACH HEHADASH—Classified Advertisements in cooperation with MA'ARIV, HA'ARETZ, HA'IR, KOL HA'IR.

All classified advertisements for Friday submitted to Haluach Hehadash head office by 5 p.m. Thursday preceding publication appear in this section

Flats for Rent

Palma, 4 rooms, 1st floor, heating, phone, from December, 02-234066, 02-467297.
Kiryat Wolfson, 4½ new, long term, 02-743364, not Shabbat.
Greek Colony, 3, ground floor, private entrance, 400, Anglo-Saxon, 02-221161, Malden.
Shitot Yisrael, 2nd floor, near center, 221136, 533704.
Dana Talpuz, Yehiel Dresner, 3 + dining, well kept, phone, 2250, immediate, 710147, not Shabbat.
4 room flat, 2nd floor, option for 3 years, \$450 per month, Ramat Eshkol, 02-818992.
Neva Yucov, Kucak, 1, phone, and 2nd floor, 02-234066, 02-234066.
New Ramat, 2½, room, \$180, immediate, 241675.
Free room and salary for young girl in exchange for care of elderly 02-0010, mornings, 18:00-19:00, Friday and Saturday also from 11:00-13:00, accommodation at premises necessary, apply, 02-631319, evenings, weekdays.
Kiryat Yovel, 17/2 room flat, ground floor, very immediate, Contact, 03-700041.
Mazot Zion, 3½, garden in villa, 2300 Tel, 543315.
Mevaseret, Shehuna Alef, contact, long term, Hamevaseret Alon, 231240.
Flats and offices for monthly rental, all over town, Eilat, 02-240703, 02-240999.
Villa in Bayat Vein, religious area, large garden, 5450, P.N.M., 223335.
Ramat Eshkol, 1, cupboards, phone, 2300, Contact, Michael Star Ltd, 221236, 241267.
3½-4 room unfurnished flats in Tel-Aviv and other areas, Kedai, 240804.
Gilo, ground floor, 3 + balcony, view, 510 71233, weekdays.
Palma, 4, new, 6th floor, view, closed balconies, 02-537710.
Ramat, 3, balcony, phone, for 9 months, partially furnished, 02-863761.
Kiryat Shmuel, 4, exclusive, 1st floor, unfurnished, phone, Zimki, 214514, Malden.
4 rooms + garden, 2450 + selection of others, Zimki, 214514, Malden.
Old Kalamon, unique, 3 large, phone, heating, 02-60696.
Ramat, 3 + phone, 02-233318.
Derech Beit Lechem, Rika, 4 + double conveniences, 6th floor, lift, 16685.
Gilo, 3 rooms, heating, phone, near center, 02-26280.
Palma, Wolfson, Rehavia, 4½, phone, luxurious, Menahem Realty, 241515.
French Hill, ground floor, 3 rooms, unfurnished, 24266, work.
Ramat, 1, cupboards, phone, storage, immediate, 02-224819, 02-817331.
Gilo, 3 unfurnished, 3rd room, phone, contact, 02-2341.
Ramat, 1, cupboards, 3 phone, add, 1st floor, on pillars, 02-712362, Miterpeh Menahem, 3 + yard, 27260, Har Realty, 233492.
Armon Hanatzev, 2, in terrace, separate entrance, phone, heating, 244469.
Room in Ben Yehuda Street, Details: 231341, 02-001500.
Neva Granot, 3, Tel-Aviv, 4, Beit Hakerem, 4, Ramat, 4, French Hill, 3, Beit Hakerem, 3, 02-248012, Malden.
Yemen Moshé, 6th room for year or more, 300, Avi Cohen Malden, 231225, 228922.
Yemen Moshé, 6th room, house, wonderful view, long term, garden and balcony facing Old City, \$1500, Avi Cohen, Malden, 231225, 228922.
Villa in Karmel, 3 + garden; Pierre Koenig, 3, Kiryat Yovel, 2, Ramat Ramat, 3, Keys at Gal Had, 02-224888, 02-227064.
Ramat, Rehavia, 4 + dining, spacious, 02-227047, 02-814539, 02-66884.
Ramat, Ramat, 1, new, solar boiler, private heating, 02-242311.
Furnished Flats

Eged, 3½, phone, solar boiler, immediate, 02-537454, 02-537702, weekdays.
Tours, Rehavia, 3 lovely, short term, 225228, 521919.
Armon Hanatzev, 3 rooms, furnished, from December, 2nd floor, 53189, afternoon.
Villa, Givat Hamivtar, 3½, for tourists and long term, 815538.
Kiryat Yovel, 2½, for family only, phone, 242317, evenings.
Shel, information service for flats and rooms, Rehov Hillel, the right place!

Furniture

Talpiot, 3 + phone, heating, \$350, 66219, 71677.
Ir Ginnim Alon, 3, 1st floor, villa, phone, yard, 413396.
2, 1st floor, quiet, + phone, short term, 02-24187, 02-241724.
New Gilo, 4 + balcony, phone, heating, 200, 719202.
Ramat Eshkol, 3-family, 3, garden, private, 600, Anglo-Saxon, Malden, 02-221161.
Ramat, 3, view, 100m, Anglo-Saxon, Malden, 02-221161.
Beit Hakerem, 3, furnished, solar boiler, name, roof, parking, 528063, 710147, not Shabbat.
To rent, 3, phone, 280, 344915, 02-23103, 221023.
Ir Ginnim, 2½, garden, partly furnished, immediate, 200, 02-573347.
Givat Hamivtar, 2, furnished + phone, solar boiler, from December, 815166, weekdays, 241306.
For tourists/vacationers, furnished room in Ramat Eshkol, 02-810001, evenings.
Centre, 2, pretty rooms, modern furniture, immediate for 3 months, Avi Cohen, Malden, 231225, 228922.
Tel-Aviv, furnished, 4 rooms, large lounge, fully furnished, for 3 years, Avi Cohen, Malden, 231225, 228922.
Gilo, 3 + phone, 225, Beit Talpiot, 2 + phone, 200, 228348.
Mevaseret, beautiful, furnished, phone, fireplace, breathtaking view, 531212.
Kiryat Yovel, 3 + phone, ground floor, short term, 02-486348, 02-41408.
Rehavia, 4, luxurious, fully equipped, long term, Zimki, 214514, Malden.
All sizes in all areas for all purposes, for all budgets, (also villas), Kedai, 240804.
Flats Wanted

30A/Amudor requires about 60 rental flats, 3-4 rooms, available immediately, till March 1984, for industrial group moving to Jerusalem, Ambassador, 668101.
Immediately required, flat, 4, unfurnished, monthly rental, San Simon, Ramat, Ginnim, Rehavia, long term, with/without phone, 02-86801.
Rental required, 3 room flat, furnished, 12133-133, 84, 815380.
Required, pleasant, flat, Tel-Aviv and vicinity, Tel-Aviv Realty, 662175.
Cash Houses, flats and business premises required for our clients, Beit Hakerem, 02-234935, Malden.
Keymoney

For Residence, all-purpose, centre, 2 large, garden, 02-248653.
Centre, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419,

Bubble gum celebrities

But I have further proof. I suggested that the two hosts, Batya Barak and Dan Hamitzer, should be more flexible in conducting their interviews, and not insist on working rigidly through all the questions they had swotted up before the

THERE WAS something for everyone at a recent book party at the Neve Zedek Theatre Centre in Tel Aviv: Domino Press was celebrating the publication of *The Community Theatre* by Yossi Alfi, who has extensive experience in the field and teaches in the drama department of Tel Aviv University.

It's done with the humour and honesty of those who know what they're talking about. And supporters of community theatre feel that the expression itself creates change.

He brought us two very amusing examples of how the views of a newspaper tend to affect the news it brings to its readers. *Hamodiya* covered the recent municipal elections with a four column banner headline proclaiming the triumph in Bnei Brak. Rath also showed us that

MAYOR Shlomo Lahat of Tel Aviv was the star of two of the weirdest interview programmes I have ever seen. The first was on the excellent Educational Television five o'clock

I learn that in the panic in America in 1929, \$3b. disappeared: in our October panic, \$5b. went with the wind. This suggests a theme song for the Likud: "Anything you can do, I can do better, I can do anything better than you."

Madison Ave. Leftovers By Barry L. Cohen/Puzzle

[illegible]

44 come-on	Artists	133 Actor Fröbe	45 Titanic sinker	92 Popular	116 Specialty
44 Cockboats	95 — Gatos	139 Sybarite's	45 Asinine sound	seasonings	Creator of
55 Monticle	96 Type of U.S.	delight	46 Composite	97 Imagines	Marryin' Sam
56 — barrel (at	97 Kelly		46 Flower	98 Sound of the	117 Finnish lake,
one's mercy)	character	DOWN	49 Exceedingly	West	to Swedes
57 Basketball	98 Whimper	1 Turkey	50 Rumbled, as a	50 Misrepresent	118 "When I Was
pos.	99 Nemesis of	2 Silvery fish	gang	199 One — time	": G. & S.
59 Circus	The Joker	3 Doctrinaire	51 Complain	101 Darkroom	119 Walter's
Maximus	102 Baking firm's	4 Sordid	childishly	prod.	presentation
official	gift-wrap	5 Turkish coin	52 Drooped	103 Jane Russell	121 Hindu scripture
61 Like street talk-	slogan?	6 Twain's "A	53 Chili's partner	film: 1936	122 Malefic
62 Federal-indus-	106 Not cerebral	Tramp—"	58 Kind of hen or	104 Pee mad	123 Cassini
try slogan?	107 Gridiron's	7 Jazz figures	pig	105 Waxed	124 Willow
67 Hebrew	Rote	8 Kind of dir.	59 Regards highly	eloquent	125 Pinches
measure	109 Vinegar:	9 Holy city	60 Riddle	106 In the black	126 Cyrano's out-
68 Sharp	Prefix	10 Fleming and	61 Where whips	110 Printer's	standing fea-
69 Infictive in	109 Therefore	McKallen	keep watch	device	ture
Finistère	110 Helios	11 Timid souls	62 Part of M.V.P.	113 Witnesses	128 Erode
70 Charleston	111 Find fault	12 Of dinner	63 Abbr. for a	114 " — Kick Out	
forerunner	of fault	13 Ta-ta, in Tours	frog or newt	of You"	
	112		64 "Rock—"		

[illegible]

GIVE SOLDIERS LIFTS

BY ANY standard, Bargil Pixner, OSB, is an extraordinary monk. His lecturing and writing on archeology and early church history continue to provoke new reflection on long-held assumptions, and his longing for Christian unity has led him to a unique grass roots initiative.

One of his provocative actions, which deserves to be recalled, occurred 62 years ago in Northern Italy near the Austrian border. Drafted into World War II, the young man refused to take an oath of allegiance to Hitler. When he heard an SS officer making fun of the biblical injunction to love thy neighbor, Pixner remarked, "I cannot hate anyone," and later affirmed, "The Jews also are my brothers."

Pixner has been in Israel since 1968. He studied at Ulpian Elzoin and worked as a volunteer for four months at Kibbutz Ma'ale Hahamisha. Since 1972, he has lived as a Benedictine monk, spending about half his time at the Dormition Abbey on Mt. Zion, the other half at Tabgha.

He admits that his article in a forthcoming issue of *Revue de Qumran* on the copper scroll from cave 3 near Qumran "is likely to stir some controversy," as he challenges the conclusion of Qumran scholar J.T. Milik that the list of 64 hiding places of treasures is purely legendary.

"The copper scroll's description of the caches and contents is factual, sober and concise," insists Pixner. "It lacks exaggerations and embellishments. I think that the treasures were linked with the main centres of the Essene community. I suggest that the copper scroll was put in cave 3 before 68 C.E. by the Essene community at Qumran, just before the Roman army arrived."

"The use of Hebrew on the copper scroll is an important testimony to the popular use of Hebrew in everyday life in the first century C.E.," adds the Benedictine monk.

Pixner's fascination with the Essenes preceded his exploration of cave 3 and his study of the copper scroll. He is also interested in the problem of the historical identification of Mt. Zion. His reading of the 1894 report of Bliss and Dickey's excavation led to his own dig in association with field archeologist Shlomo Margalit and Prof. Doron Chen, a specialist in archeological design at Tel Aviv University.

"Our most exciting discovery was the Essene Gate, found at one end of the Protestant cemetery on the slopes of Mt. Zion, it was under two later gates, one from the time of Judokias, about 450, and the middle one, perhaps from the time of

Provocative thinker

CHRISTIAN COMMENT/Oikoumenikos



Father Bargil Pixner at the Essene Gate on the slopes of today's Mt. Zion. (Garo Nalbandian)

Acolia Capitolina. The lowest gate predates the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 C.E. Below the gate, we found a sewage canal. The road leading to the gate continues inside the city. We found more of it during the 1982 season." (An earlier report of the dig is found in "An Essene Quarter on Mt. Zion," *Studia Hierosolimitana*, Pt. 1, No. 22, 1976)

"Simon has Cleopha, a cousin of Jesus, returned from Pella (where the Christians had fled before the destruction of Jerusalem) and built a Judeo-Christian synagogue on Mt. Zion about 75 C.E. Pinkerfield excavated near the present Tomb of David in 1951 and found a mosaic and Christian graffiti about 60-70 centimetres below the present level. He believed that it was a Roman stratum. Apparently the Judeo-Christian synagogue, where the Church of Holy Zion was later built during the Byzantine Period, faced toward where they believed Jesus' resurrection had occurred," says Pixner. "And not toward the Temple Mount, according to Eucherius."

Some of Pixner's research and

subsequent published theories continue to stir debate among Jerusalem scholars.

WHERE WAS the real Via Dolorosa, for example? Whatever devotional or sentimental value Christians may derive from following the signs in the Old City from the Al Amariya School to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, no major archeologist or historian considers that the actual path Jesus took on his way to Roman execution.

"In fact," says Pixner, "I feel fairly certain that Pilate judged Jesus at the Hasmonean administrative palace, and apparently the Byzantine Via Dolorosa began there. That palace was available to the Roman procurators before King Herod Agrippa I, and probably stood near today's Yeshivat Porat Yosef in the Jewish Quarter." (See "Where was the original Via Dolorosa?" *Christian News from Israel*, No. 1, 1979)

When Pixner is in Jerusalem, he lectures to German theological students at Beit Yosef adjoining the

Dormition Abbey, Tabgha, on the northern shore of the Sea of Galilee, is Father Pixner's home for the other half of the year.

"Jesus as a man has become so real to me through my study and time around the lake," he remarks. "I am now convinced of the exactitude of Mark and Matthew, and John's Gospel is accurate topographically. I believe."

"Bethsaida-Julius can be precisely located now just across the Jordan River and north of the first century delta line," asserts Pixner. "Josephus, the historian, gives us vivid details of Roman commander Sylla's defeat of the Jewish revolt here."

Bethsaida is mentioned as the hometown of three of the apostles (John 1:44) and as the place where Jesus healed a blind man (Mark 8:22-26). As an aside for pilgrims, Father Pixner has set up a memorial stone, with the permission of the authorities, at the northern edge of what may be the ruins of Bethsaida. The stone, near Jordan Park, is inscribed with symbols and a reference to Mark 8 in English and Hebrew. He has set up other stones with English and Hebrew inscriptions on the road from Tabgha to Capernaum and at Givat Hadar, near the lake and north of Kursi.

No serious excavations have yet been carried out at Bethsaida, but it is hoped that funding may be found to enable Pixner and a team to undertake work at this important site.

Christian unity has long been another major concern of Father Pixner. "It is so sad that our Christian communities in Jerusalem have been living side by side for so long with high walls — physical, linguistic, and spiritual — separating us. It seemed to me that a grass-roots movement was needed. It was unlikely that the ecclesiastical hierarchy would initiate anything. We needed to become friends."

"Our Ecumenical Circle of Friends was founded in 1972 and today includes priests, pastors, and lay people from most of the ancient oriental churches, plus Catholics, Protestants and Anglicans. We initiated the annual Week of Prayer for Christian Unity, which is held every January in various Jerusalem churches and in the Cenacle (Upper Room). Currently we are considering together the important World Council of Churches' documents on Baptism, Eucharist, and Ministry. I pray that these statements may help us here in Jerusalem to affirm our commonality of faith and work for new beginnings after the tragic hostilities and disputes of the past."

EXAMINING WHAT THE BANKS DID

By AARON SITTNER/Jerusalem Post Reporter

FOR YEARS bank shares were touted as a virtually risk-free investment vehicle. These shares earned for themselves the status of inflation-protected currency and prime collateral for bank loans. Businessmen used the shares as a repository for idle cash. Non-profit organizations used them as a resting place for capital funds. And individuals purchased bank shares for their savings.

Then, when the Bank of Israel pulled the carpet out from under the banks and stopped financing their bizarre "price regulation" scheme on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, all hell broke loose. The rest is history.

For Israeli legal experts, the bank share upheaval has offered new avenues for exploration. "There are several interesting law-related aspects here," Prof. Gabriela Shalev told *The Jerusalem Post* this week. Shalev, who teaches contract law at the Hebrew University, is director of the Harry Sacher Institute for Legislative Research and Comparative Law, and author of several books on contract law.

"Last week," she said, "Justice Minister Moshe Nissim appointed two committees. They will examine not only the questions arising out of the conflict of interest that exists when a bank's investment adviser promotes the sale of his bank's shares. The investigators will also explore the entire concept of Israeli banks supporting the price of their shares in the face of natural market forces of supply and demand."

"Of course, these two questions should be explored very thoroughly. But Israelis should not let it stop there. In a democracy, a citizen may demand redress for a wrong done to him. Perhaps investors who have been hurt should consider direct legal action against those who encouraged them to buy bank shares."

As Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir has already suggested, the sale by bank officers of their personally-owned bank shares in the period just preceding the Stock

Exchange debacle may have violated a section of the Securities Law of 1968. A 1981 amendment to this statute forbids insider trading based upon privileged information.

Shalev says: "In constitutional law, too, a major question arises: does the government have the authority to guarantee — directly or indirectly — the value of shares traded on an open market?"

"Then there is the Companies Law. In this country, a corporation is forbidden to buy its own shares if by doing so it 'waters down' its own capital. Did the banks get around the law by operating through subsidiaries set up to buy and sell their own shares?"

INSISTING that she is not fomenting an anti-bank uprising, Shalev points out that "there is such a thing as vicarious liability. That means that in many cases an organization is responsible for the actions of its employees in their activities connected with their work."

"Thus, even assuming that a bank's securities clerk acted in good faith when he advised customers that bank shares should be bought because a drop in their price would promptly be countered by the bank itself, the fact remains that he probably was speaking more as a bank employee than as a professional investment adviser. It seems to me, then, that the banks are culpable under the concept of vicarious liability for negligent misrepresentation on the part of their employees, the investment advisers."

For lawyers who have been asked to sue banks on behalf of aggrieved customers, Prof. Shalev comes up with still another possibility: breach of contract. Unlike Rabbinical Law, Knesset-legislated statutes covering contracts do not require an agreement between two individuals to be in writing before a valid contractual situation is created.

"Thus, the conversation between the bank's securities clerk and the

customer — in which the former offered investment advice and the latter accepted it and signed an order slip — could, I believe, be viewed as a valid contract between the customer and his bank. After all, the customer's decision to buy the bank shares was based on the clerk's counsel that they were a sure thing in the stock market since his employer, the bank, would always intervene to support the price.

The Law of Contracts, 1973, the operative statute governing agreements between two parties, does not state that a contract has to be in writing," she emphasized. "Naturally, the banks could argue in court that even if a contract had been created in such a case, that part of the conversation between the bank employee and the customer — about bank shares being a sure thing — was not included in the contract since all investors understand that purchasing ordinary shares, unlike fixed-income securities (bonds and debentures), involves an element of risk."

"And the banks could conceivably raise another point in their defence — that of *force majeure*. Perhaps, they would say: Yes, it was a valid contract and, yes, we did break it. However, we should not be held liable because this frustration of contract was forced upon us by circumstances beyond our control — things such as the decision to halt Bank of Israel assistance to the banks for share price support, and the ensuing panic selling of the shares and the flight to foreign currency."

The question to the legal professor: If the banks are indeed found liable for negligence, breach of contract, etc., wouldn't they be forced into bankruptcy?

"That's a fair question and a good argument," she says. "But, unfortunately, it is irrelevant from the legal point of view. The fact that the banks would face terrible problems if found at fault certainly does not relieve them of their responsibility."

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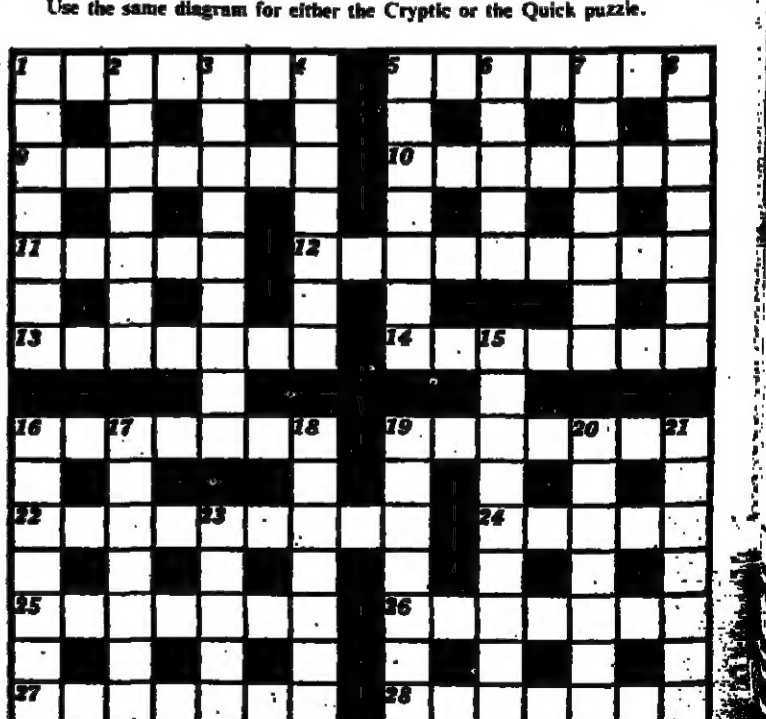
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TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Cryptic

- ACROSS
- 1 Uproar follows a little butter for loyal one (7)
 - 5 Get bigger? Swell! (7)
 - 9 Their pupils receive information from books (7)
 - 10 A rifle short! (7)
 - 11 Drop down dead, as it were (5)
 - 12 Ten speeded wild characters did a stretch (9)
 - 13 Old enemies of the Common market (7)
 - 14 Wheels held fast car that travelled like this (7)
 - 16 Before the judge, such a one turns up to take charge (7)
 - 19 They frighten fellows with cards (7)
 - 22 Waterlogs it, maybe! (5-4)
 - 24 Payments demanded by letter (5)
 - 25 Picture-house room (7)
 - 26 Passed on one's ancestry (7)
 - 27 One learning to be in a position of authority (7)
 - 28 Five hundred hired a new sort of Tory (5-4)

- DOWN
- 1 Split hairs! (7)
 - 2 He wants to help the enemy state his attitude (7)
 - 3 People who are boiling sweets just right for them! (5-6)
 - 4 Drapes them along the edge of it, frequently (7)
 - 5 They'll get round to you if you're patient (7)
 - 6 Suggests indifference to this movement (5)
 - 7 Time to go back and dry the grass that's put out (7)
 - 8 Mightily feared dead Red (that's misapprehension) (7)
 - 15 ... Not knowing what it's called (8)
 - 16 Made one from a list of separate figures (5, 2)
 - 17 Hard cash! (7)
 - 18 Situation caused by sharp fall of rain, might one say? (7)
 - 19 Went into business without the consent of the partners! (7)
 - 20 Is able to write "Farewell to a Child" as a piece of music (7)
 - 21 Stop one working for a while, and splash out in America (7)
 - 23 Junk food! (5)



'Quickie'

- ACROSS
- 1 Moved gratingly over (7)
 - 5 Lowered in rank (7)
 - 10 Uttering melodious sounds (7)
 - 11 Vegetables (5)
 - 12 Ample sufficiency (9)
 - 13 Uphold (7)
 - 14 Vast international groups (7)
 - 16 Submitted servilely (7)
 - 19 Hide (7)
 - 22 Pirate (9)
 - 24 Cookers (5)
 - 25 Hindered in growth (7)
 - 26 Arabian political unit (7)
 - 27 Guided (7)
 - 28 Jewish money (7)

- DOWN
- 1 Cutting instruments (7)
 - 2 Participants in a race (7)
 - 3 It forced men into the Navy (5-4)
 - 4 To scorn (7)
 - 5 To argue (7)
 - 6 Dog for coal, etc (5)
 - 7 More slender (7)
 - 8 E.g., units of temperature (7)
 - 15 An entertainment (9)
 - 16 Modernist painting group (7)
 - 17 Count something as part of a whole (7)
 - 18 Greatly feared (7)
 - 19 Floor coverings (7)
 - 20 Lift (7)
 - 21 Gives ear to (7)
 - 23 One who plays parts (5)

Yesterday's Solutions

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I E O I W U E D
L U M A R C H R O N I C L E
T E L E V I S I O N
A T H E A T R E G E R

Quick Solution
ACROSS: 1 Appeal, 2 Displeasure, 3 Crustaceans, 4 Wren, 5 Aardvark, 6 Hover, 7 Rotten, 8 Raptor, 9 Car, 10 ten, 11 Kestrel, 12 Nipper, 13 Squirrel, 14 Silt, 15 Notre Dame, 16 Satchel, 17 With, 18 Down, 19 Answer, 20 Earn, 21 Lesson, 22 Ouse, 23 S-P, 24 Easter, 25 Gastron, 26 Admirable, 27 Heron, 28 Rakes, 29 Circus, 30 Nimrod, 31 Meadow, 32 Esther, 33 Tour, 34 Snail.

السنة ١٤٠٤

Shares down on low turnover

TEL AVIV. — Turnover in bank shares yesterday shrank to some \$1.78 billion (about \$21 million) as prices remained unchanged. Other shares, however, had a losing session, with all sectors moving.

Investment company equities continued to be soft and dropped by 5 per cent, on a sectoral basis. Mortgage bank shares had a poor session and declined by 3.3 per cent. Turnovers were among the lowest of the year, as only 151,677 of "free shares" changed hands, out of total 152,116.

The index-linked bond market was buoyant, with price advances in 10-year bonds. The 4 per cent index-linked bonds were unchanged, while some groups of up to 3 per cent.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Post Finance Reporter

The 3 per cent fully-linked bonds were slightly higher. The 80 per cent and 90 per cent linked bonds were ahead by from 0.5 to 1.5 per cent. Turnovers were just above 158,377.

The shekel was devalued by 79 agorot against the dollar.

There was little surprise among financial analysts regarding the continuous selling of "free shares." The public apparently is awaiting the

finance minister's new programme and the reaction of the other ministers to it.

It is clear to all that at the core of any meaningful economic programme aimed at redressing the major problem faced by the economy, there must be major cutting of government expenditures. If this is forthcoming, the public will be prepared to leave a collective sigh of relief, even if their pockets will be negatively affected. Should this eventually be realized, there is also a good case for those financial analysts who are forecasting a stock market rebound in the not too distant future. All agree, however, that the public will only begin to act in a rational manner after a clearcut programme is tabled.

Banks raise interest rates

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV. — Commercial banks are raising interest rates on November 15 because of the jolting inflationary spiral.

The prime rate for businesses is to be raised from 101 per cent (plus an 8 per cent commission fee) to 126 per cent (plus an 8 per cent commission fee). This is the annual rate, but the interest rate (but not the commission) is compounded

quarterly, the total interest charged for 12 months will be increased from the present 167 per cent to 224 per cent.

However, the rate for overdrafts is much higher. It is being raised from 167 per cent to 196 per cent, and compounded quarterly, the rate will rise from 304 per cent to 393 per cent.

Banking circles were not sure yesterday whether the prime interest rate would even keep pace with inflation. They expect that during November, December and January, the index will rise by about 40 per cent. No banker was willing to predict by how much the index would rise in the 12 months starting November 1, but one made estimates at anywhere between 160 to 200 per cent — if not more.

Dan Hotel Sicily week

To coincide with the International Tourism Exhibition (opening today), the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv, is presenting a Sicily Week. Typical Sicilian meals will be prepared by four Sicilian chefs, who have come to Israel for this purpose. The Sicilian tourism authority has sent Sicily's "national singer," Alfio Antico, with two accompanists.

WIZO BUDGET. — A budget of IS3 billion, with a IS140m. deficit, has been submitted to the world WIZO Executive by honorary WIZO treasurer Yehudit Moshehovich.

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Ari Rath
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Heshvan 28, 5744 • Muharram 28, 1404

Thornier and thornier

LEBANESE LEADERS last night narrowly avoided a breakdown of their National Reconciliation Conference in Geneva over the pact concluded between Israel and Lebanon last May, resolving to launch an international diplomatic campaign apparently designed to secure Israel's withdrawal independently of the agreement.

Syria has been calling for the abrogation of the accord ever since the conference got under way earlier this week, and this demand has been faithfully put forward by its proteges.

It has, in fact, been apparent from the start that the conference is less a bid by the war-weary Lebanese to put their house in order than a cleverly staged maneuver by Syria to stamp its writ on Lebanon's political future.

Formally, Syria is only an "observer" at the conference, along with Saudi Arabia. But it is patently in control. Its foreign minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam, made it clear on arrival early this week that he would be pressing Syria's demand for the abrogation of the accord — and that demand has so far dominated the discussions, even though a number of Damascus's own Lebanese proteges are somewhat ambivalent on the issue.

Thus Druse leader Walid Jumblatt has indicated that he was mindful of the large Druse population in Israel, and would like to see some form of face-saving formula emerging that would not lead to an open rift between the Israeli and Lebanese Druse communities.

Shi'a leader Nabi Berri, although he has openly called for the scrapping of the agreement, appears to be deeply concerned that such a move will cause Israel to dig in on the Awali, leaving a substantial proportion of its followers under indefinite Israeli rule in the south of the country.

Yet by the end of the week the conference has moved some considerable way towards meeting Syria's demand. Even if the final decision is not actually to abrogate the agreement but — as has been proposed — to formally "freeze" or "bypass" it, this too will probably be viewed by Israel as a renunciation by Lebanon of its freely undertaken obligations towards this country, and therefore similarly unacceptable.

In any case, the conference has already by implication challenged the legitimacy of the agreement, when it decided to recognize Lebanon's "Arab character" and to affirm its commitment to the Arab League Charter — which explicitly precludes any unilateral accord between a signatory and Israel. Although it has been argued by the Christian side at the conference that the May 17 accord is no more a departure from the charter than was Syria's own 1974 separation of forces agreement with Israel, the two instruments are obviously not in the same class.

For Syria, all this must be rather gratifying. The statement by U.S. Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger in Jerusalem this week that his government stands by the Lebanon-Israel accord, and his blast at "forces opposed to peace," cannot have made a great impression in Damascus. Even the repeated warnings of Israeli leaders that any attempt to tamper with the pact will lead to the *de facto* partition of Lebanon do not seem to greatly disturb the Syrians.

A continued Israeli presence in southern Lebanon will, in fact, provide the Syrians with a ready excuse to remain in the Bekaa, an area which is, to them, at least as important strategically as southern Lebanon is to Israel. Had Israel decided to end its costly occupation of southern Lebanon and pull back unilaterally to the international frontier, that would have put Syria on the spot. For Syria would then have found it difficult to refuse Lebanon's request that it withdraw from the Bekaa.

But Israel's official thinking today runs in contrary channels.

Bad advice from good friends

By ABBA EBAN

ISRAEL IS receiving a great deal of advice from American friends who want us to start a shooting war with Syria. For many years we were urged to show more restraint; we are now in the novel position of being incited to greater militance.

The theme is particularly emphatic among the friendly political columnists. George Will considers that "the best (!) development would be for Israel to bomb Syrian artillery positions in the Bekaa Valley." Joseph Kraft hopes that Israel "will give (President) Assad another bloody nose," which in his view is a "prerequisite of balance in the Middle East." (In this scenario the best way to prevent war is to make war, and Israel's nose would presumably emerge organically and cosmetically intact.) The *Wall Street Journal* expresses a yearning for Mr. Arik Sharon, whose cabinet colleagues do not seem to share this eccentric nostalgia; 16 of them voted for and one against his removal from any responsibility for Israel's defence system.

At a higher level of authority and experience, Secretary of State George Shultz has regretted our absence from the Shouf mountains. There is nothing for Israelis to do in the Shouf except to kill and be killed, and the notion that Israel's military presence is an "incentive" for Syria to withdraw has been revealed as vain in the test of experience.

There was no intellectual excuse

for harbouring such an improbable idea even before the experience was acquired. The spectacle of Israel inflicting fruitless and lethal agony upon itself does not weigh heavily on the Syrian leader. The only result of eliminating the old Soviet missiles in June 1982 has been to generate a mass of better Soviet missiles in the same sites in 1983. Thus a brilliant Israeli air victory has ended in an improved Syrian position in the regional balance of power — and an improved Soviet position in the global balance.

Henry Kissinger brilliantly negotiated the Israeli-Syrian Disengagement Agreement in 1974, and this remains the only U.S. success in the context of Syrian-Israeli relations. The underlying philosophy of that negotiation was simple and lucid: there are no conditions for an affirmative relationship between Syria and Israel in terms of peace, harmony, good neighbourly relations or regional solidarity.

The radical ideology and rhetoric of the Syrian regime banishes all such hopes for the near future in which statesmanship must work. But Syria under Assad is capable of pragmatic arrangements that express a mutual interest in the avoidance of a shooting war, and once an agreement is concluded with Damascus, it is likely to be effective.

Not a single shot has been fired and not a single terrorist infiltration has taken place across the disengagement line for nine years.

It was Kissinger who patiently taught successive Israeli administrations to judge Syria by its actions and inactions, not by its rhetoric, and the warning against regarding Assad as a Soviet satellite resounds from the pages of *Years of Upheaval* (page 1033). It may well be true, as Kissinger fears, that a new negotiation would not now succeed unless there were a change in the balance of forces on the ground, but Israel is in no mood to take on the role of chief balance-changer.

ALL THE Americans whom I have quoted here are authentic and sincere friends of Israel. Since candour is the first dictate of friendship, it is our duty to tell our friends that Israel will absolutely decline to invest the lives of its sons in the expulsion of Syrian forces or in the fantasy of a stable, united Lebanon under a Christian Phalangist leadership which has manifestly failed to assert its authority or to become the focus of a Lebanese consensus.

We have about as much nostalgia for Beirut and the Shouf mountains as Americans have for Saigon. There is not a single predicament or peril facing Israel today that would

not be aggravated sevenfold by a military strike against Syria.

To understand the conviction with which Israelis uphold this view, it is necessary to recall that the advance to Beirut with a resultant involvement in Lebanese politics was never the theme of an overall Israeli consensus. On June 11, 1982, the Labour Party adopted a resolution calling for a cease-fire along the 40 km. line where our forces then stood. At that stage no PLO weapon was in range of Israeli homes in Galilee or elsewhere. The call for abstention from any approach to Beirut and from air bombardments of that city was repeated in seven subsequent resolutions of the nation's largest parliamentary party, and echoed throughout all the avenues by which public opinion is expressed.

When it transpired that the entry into West Beirut and the introduction of the Phalangists into the refugee camps had not even been decided by the cabinet, the shock waves began to flow. They eventually made it inevitable for the three decision-makers to yield their places. In the meantime, more Israelis had been killed on Lebanese soil than the terrorists had been able to kill in all the years of Israel's statehood.

This result has to be compared with the previous year of cease-fire and deterrence in which no Israelis lost their lives in Galilee or anywhere else in northern Israel. When a nation changes the direction of its thought and policy under the influence of experience, this should not be described as a "flinch" or as "retrenchment," but as a return to the rationality which is a nation's surest and strongest shield. The alternative is to throw more and more assets onto the wheel in the hope of a jackpot result that would seem to recoup the existing loss. Need Americans be told where and when this has happened before?

THE LESSONS of this experience are not obscure. The first of them relates to the limitations inherent in military action. A western philosopher, Alfred North Whitehead, has written: "War can protect; it cannot create." Military success can prevent your adversary from destroying your life and home and freedom, and this is its deepest justification. But it cannot by itself create the harmonies and realities that impel warring nations to respect or acknowledge each other or to develop their relationships. External power is certainly not adequate

quate to confer domestic authority on those who cannot win and keep it by their own consensual skills. Once its crucial preventive function is fulfilled military action must be succeeded and replaced by diplomacy and politics which imply persuasion, not coercion.

If Israeli and American rhetorical fulminations against Syria could solve any problem, most Israelis would be content. Since Syrian forces entered Lebanon in January 1976 with United States support for what was then the Syrian aim — the defence of the Christians against the PLO — much water has flowed in the Awali and Jordan rivers. Following its 1974 success, American diplomacy during the Ford Administration enabled Israeli and Syrian forces to maintain an informal "accord" under which neither side would seek proximity with the other in Lebanon. Syria understands Israel's strength and a compact under which fire would be avoided is not inconceivable. Whatever happens Syria will always be a neighbour of Israel; this truth is not affected by the question whether the Syrian army is inside Syria or is weakened by being split between Lebanese and Syrian fronts. The problem of reconciling basic Syrian interests with a minimal degree of Lebanese sovereignty is intricate, but it cannot be solved by Israeli bombs, or even by Israeli presence.

WHETHER AMERICA can take up this challenge is for Americans to say. The American Marine contingent in the multinational force is large enough to be a target for terrorists and not large enough to be a credible focus of power of deterrence. Its aims have been ambitiously defined by President Reagan. But can a force of 1,600 men really "curb Soviet expansion" or "root out international terrorism" or "prevent Syria from taking over Lebanon" or help to "insure Israel's security in the Middle East" or even make Lebanese majorities regard Amin Jemayel as their authentic standard-bearer?

The American need is to bring the aims and capacities of its forces into some degree of harmony, and Israelis will respect any decision that is taken. My own impression, sustained by experience, is that American diplomacy may have more opportunities in Lebanon than are available to American power. In the immediate future, defiance of terrorism is an essential aim, but if the United States by recapturing the access to Damascus which it used in 1974 can become an active agent in an Israeli-Syrian-Lebanese confederation, it may add new laurels to its previous achievements.

READERS' LETTERS

IN MEMORY OF PROFESSOR VELIKOVSKY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Professor Emmanuel Velikovsky, one of the world's most famous and controversial scientists, died four years ago next month. His association with the Hebrew University of Jerusalem is well known — his core of scientific journals (which had as one of their editors, Professor Albert Einstein) became the nucleus of the Hebrew University Library.

As the years go by, more and more of Velikovsky's theories have become realities, as the space probe-programme vindicates what were thought of as impossible guesses when first published. His interdisciplinary researches, when examined critically without bias, have been found to be more and more in agreement with new findings. His very methodology is exemplary and followed in many research institutes.

To date, no just recognition of this great man's work or personality has been given by any academic institution in Israel. I have been trying for the past three years to get the agreement of the Hebrew University to make a gesture to this aim, to no avail.

With the election of Professor Don Patinkin as the new president of the Hebrew University, I would like to raise this issue and try to elicit support for the idea of perpetuating Professor Velikovsky's name with the university.

DR. HAROLD ZVI FENTON
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KOTLOWITZ'S DEPARTURE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Being a new immigrant here with my wife and six children, I read with great relief your article about the departure of Raphael Kotlowitz from his post as head of the Immigration and Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency. This is because I am concerned with Israel's aliyah programme. I am concerned for the numerous Jews who also wish to return "home" to Israel, but who, instead of being encouraged by the Immigration and Absorption Department, are being discouraged; and who, instead of being given assistance, are having stumbling blocks placed in their path.

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — One must wonder why, in an article condemning mob violence ("Fighting back" by Yosef Goel — October 21), the author recommends that, in response to mere name-calling "...any policeman... should feel free to let loose his baton."

Jerusalem. ERICA SIMMONS

TRUE DEMOCRACY

It is the anti-democratic nature of *haredi* violence which makes it particularly repugnant. In dealing with it, we would do well to uphold basic democratic principles ourselves — including the right of all to speak and even to call names without fear of the baton.

Jerusalem. ERICA SIMMONS

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POSTSCRIPTS

PS OUR MAN in Haifa reports that with winter just around the corner, he is worried that the undressed young ladies on cinema posters are likely to catch cold. That's because the city councillor who had seen to it that they are suitably covered won't be on the newly elected council.

PS Moshe Blitenthal, who represented the Aguda on the council for the past 14 years, has stood down in favour of Yeshayahu Wechsman, on the orders of the Rabbi of Gur.

PS Blitenthal had been waging a highly successful one-man morality campaign against the nudes appearing on the posters of two Haifa cinemas, Orion and Gal-Or, which specialize in sex films. Though the council rejected his demand for a by-law against the nudes, he managed very nicely by demanding that police take action under the criminal code, which forbids the public display of obscene material.

The two cinema-owners, who get the hand-painted posters with their films from Tel Aviv, had taken to covering the young ladies' more intimate areas with large strips of brown paper.

Now that Blitenthal is no longer on the council, however, it remains to be seen whether the owners will adopt the principle of what's saucy in Tel Aviv is saucy for Haifa too.

PS NOT KNOWING very much about political affairs or geography doesn't seem to be a disadvantage for politicians either in the U.S. or Israel. We remember, for example, when William Clark couldn't tell the Senate committee examining him as candidate for national security adviser, who was head of a certain country. Now Pessah Grupper, the new minister of agriculture, has shown similar ignorance. Asked on Israel TV's *Now is the Time* how he manages on his trips abroad without knowing a word of any foreign tongue, Grupper dismissed the question. As a veteran farmer, he said, he naturally struck up a

friendship with his farmer-hosts. Anyway, in Puerto Rico, he continued, the language was "Portuguese," but his interpreters made sure his remarks were understood by the "primitive farmers living in huts" in that U.S. island territory. J.S.I.

PS IT'S NO secret that Israel needs dentists. The average age of the country's dentists is in the mid-50s, and their number is much smaller than that needed by the population. The aliyah department of the World Zionist Organization has therefore decided on a programme called "Roots" to bring Jewish dental students in the U.S. to Israel on pilot tours. The programme tries to encourage the dental students to settle in Israel immediately upon graduation, and to help them establish a practice here.

Last summer, 24 dental students arrived for a six-week seminar. A total of 25 have come on aliyah within the last two years, since the programme was established, and an additional 60 are expected within the next two years.

The seminar participants meet dentists here and practise for two weeks in a clinic at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. J.S.I.

PS THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINAR. An Arab resident of the Jordan Valley was evidently confused over the recent talk of ditching the shekel and switching to another currency. He got on an Egged bus about 10 kilometres north of Jericho and tried to pay for his ride into town with a five-dinar note bearing the likeness of King Hussein.

The driver, still loyal to the decrepit shekel, was about to throw him off, when an enterprising Egged inspector, who had gotten on a little way back, came to the rescue. After consulting with another passenger on the exchange rate (IS240 to the dinar), the inspector bought the Arab passenger's dinars so that he could pay his fare with Israeli currency. C.H.

مركز حو الأهل